INSURANCE.

Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

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OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

REFER TEXTILE DISPUTE TO ARBITRATION

BOMBAY MAYOR'S PEACE MOVE

Japan and Lancashire Thrive while Bombay Starves!

A CALL TO PATRIOTISM

Mr. Meyer Nissim Suggests Impartial Tribunal

—:o:—

EXODUS OF WORKERS TO VILLAGES

How to put an end to the present unfortunate deadlock in the mill industry has been a matter of deepest concern to everybody interested in the welfare of the industry. There is no denying the fact that the mill srike situation is becoming acuter every day with the result that the industry stands threatened by a very heavy setback. Both parties to the dispute are adamant in their attitude and even Government have failed in their attempts to bring about a reconciliation. It is, therefore, no wonder that in a crisis. Such as this the eyes of the citizens should have once more turned to the greatest public body in the City, the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Not that the Corporation did not make any attempts in the beginning to avert the danger but again a time has come when Corporation made one more efforts to save the mill industry from a chaos.

CITY MAYOR'S OPTIMISM.

In this connection, Mr. Meyer Nissim, the Mayor of Bombay, was interviewed by a special representative of the "Chronicle" on Friday afternoon. Despite the gravity of the situation, Mr. Nissim seemed quite optimistic about the settlement of the dispute. Speaking as he did in his capacity as a citizen of Bombay and not as the Mayor of the City, he suggested that all outstanding differences between the millowners and workers should be referred at once to an impartial tribunal which should be so composed as to enjoy confidence of both the parties to the dispute. Even the question regarding the payment of April wages should be referred to arbitration. Each party should give an undertaking that it shall abide by the award of this tribunal, whatever, might be its nature. Pending the decision of such a tribunal, the Labour leaders should ask the strikers to resume their duties forthwith. In the opinion of the Mayor the Labour leaders are incurring a great responsibility in repeatedly asking the men to hold out to the last. This he regards as a shortsighted policy in view of the fact that what has been a disaster to the indigenous industry has been an opportunity for the foreign exploiters. Whilst, he said, the dispute between the workers and the owners was going on, the foreign competitors were reaping all the advantages of the situation. In fact Japan and Lancashire were benefitting at the cost of Bombay mill industry. Nobody would be so unpatriotic as to continue the struggle even for a day when one saw that the struggle was giving an upper-hand to foreign competitors. The position of the mill industry in India was particularly promising at present had there been no strike, as the stocks had been reduced and conditions quite favourable.

THE TRIBUNAL.

Mr. Meyer Nissim then freely discussed with our representative the question regarding the nature and the composition of the tribunal which he suggested. Of course, there was the machinery provided in the Trade Dispute's Act, which if set in motion would result in the appointment by Government of either a Court of Enquiry or a Board of Conciliation. Mr. Nissim did not seem very much inclined to call in the assistance of this machinery at this stage firstly because no party was compelled to abide by the decision of either the Court or the Board and secondly because Government were likely to be accused by some of partiality towards the capitalists. He, therefore, brushed aside the Government machinery and put in an alternative suggestion. Although he has not yet finally made up his mind as to the exact constitution of the tribunal he has in view, the machinery he is likely to suggest and of which he gave a hint to our representative will mainly be on the following lines.

As a Mayor of the City, he will suggest the formation of a panel of ten respectable and influential citizens, whose names will carry with them the respect and confidence of both the parties. Care will be taken to see that none of these citizens forming the panel is either directly or indirectly connected with the dispute. Out of this panel, three men will be chosen with the consent of both the parties and the Mayor to form a tribunal to which all outstanding differences between the two parties will be referred for consideration and decision. After the tribunal is agreed upon both the parties will have to give an undertaking that they shall abide by the decision of this tribunal. Mr. Nissim told our representative that he would take the initiative straight way provided both the parties were prepared to accept an honourable compromise.

It is now understood that the Mayor is seeing the representatives of both the parties with the intention of ascertaining how far his suggestion of a tribunal can be worked upon. It is indeed, gratifying to know that he has once eagain started his efforts in right earnest.

Strikers Dynamite Mills

—:o:—

OWNERS DEMAND MARTIAL LAW

New York 17/5.—The strikers have dynamited Clisabeth (Tennesse) mills Troops have been called out to deal with the outrage and disorders. A section of the millowners is demanding martial law.—Free Press.

"RED FLAG" UNION'S LEAFLETS

The Girni Kamgar Union have issued on Friday leaflets advising strikers, such of those who could afford it, to leave for their villages and take the occupation of agriculture during the monsoon. The Union points out that the present strike would have to be fought to the bitter end, in the face of whatever sacrifice, sufferings and repression.

Obedient to the call of the "Red Flag", numbers of strikers are making preparations to leave for their villages and an exodus on a large scale has already commenced. Judging from these signs it would appear that the present strike would last far longer than generally anticipated.

The strikers are still continuing peaceful Satyagraha by presenting themselves at mill-gates and demanding their wages.

A DIPLOMATIC MOVE.

Although vigorous picketing was maintained, a larger number of mills opened gates on Friday and a slight increase in the number of workers was also noticed. About 40 mills started work and in some mills old workers were seen returning to work. The resumption of work on the part of some old workers, is said to be a diplomatic move to obtain their April wages after working for six days and then make use of the wages to leave for their villages.

COUNTER-PROPAGANDA.

While the Girni Kamgar Union has been carrying on intensive propaganda in favour of the continuation of the strike, others have been equally busy with a counter-propaganda. A leaflet under the signature of one Laxman Govind and headed "Ourselves" reads: "The 'Red Flag' Union have kept volunteers at your chawls to obstruct you from attending mills and ignorant workers are afraid to go to their mills. Even womenfolk are now not afraid to go to work and why should you be afraid. Brothers, you must show to the 'Red Flagwallas' that you will not be cowed down by threats and that you are men holding independent views. If you return to the mills there are wages and food waiting for you. Don't be fooled by others and starve your families."

"NATIONAL FLAG" UNIONS TELEGRAM TO GOVERNOR

—:o:—

Bombay, May 17.

For general information we give below the text of the tele-

(Continued on Page 9.)

BAKR-ID PRECAUTIONS

—:o:—

Extra Police in "Danger" Zones

LAHORE, May 17.

Elaborate precautions are being taken from to-day, in view of the coming Id. The District Magistrate has issued a notification regulating the route for carrying sacrificial animals. Ward Commissioners and Honorary Magistrates are charged with the duty of the maintenance of peace in their respective jurisdictions. The City Magistrate is responsible for the whole affair. The District Magistrate, with high Police Officials, is quartering at the City Kotwali, to meet any emergency. Extra police are posted in danger zones. No disturbance is apprehended in the present state of perfect communal concord.—Free Press.

200 CITIZEN POLICE ENROLLED IN DELHI

DELHI, May 17.

As a precautinary measure against breaches of the public peace during the Bakr-id, which commences on Monday, the District Magistrate has enrolled about 200 special police officers to-day from among influential police in the city.

About hundred persons have been bound down to keep the peace for two months, for similar reasons.—A. P.

BRITISH ELECTION KNOCKS

—:o:—

Locker Lampson's Lip Cut

POLICE DISPERSE HANDSWORTH MEETING

LONDON, May 17.

Col. Locker Lampson's election meeting at Handsworth was broken by the man who ascended the platform and hit Col. Lampson. The latter retaliated and fought with the intruder. In the melees which ensured the fist of somebody cut Col. Lampson's lip and tore his collar. The police then dispersed the meeting.—Free Press.

ITALIAN CHAMBER AND SENATE

—:o:—

MUSSOLINI DECIDES TO HOLD NIGHT MEETING

Rome 17/5.—The Mussolini has decided, that the Chamber should hereafter meet at nine in the night sitting till midnight. The Senate should sit thereafter in order to enable the members of the cabinet to attend both the houses.

ASSEMBLY OF MORE THAN FIVE PERSONS.

—:o:—

Prohibitory Order Extended for 14 Days.

proclaimed by Mr. H. P. H. Datur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to the order issued by him prohibiting assembly of more than five persons in all localities excepting Fort and Malabar Hill areas.

LIQUOR SHOPS OPEN

The Collector of Bombay has withdrawn the order for the closing of liquor shops in Bombay. Accordingly all the liquor shops were open on Friday from 4 p.m.

Meerut Congress Office Raided

—:o:—

MEERUT, May 17.

The Meerut police this evening searched the office of the District Congress Committee and seized a number of letters and a diary belonging to Mohanlal Rank who lived in the office. Mohanlal Rank was arrested in connection with the bomb find and was produced before the District Magistrate who remanded him to jail for one week.

Mr. K. F. Nariman is arriving here to-night.

Remand for proceedings will be held to-morrow at 8 a.m. and admission will be restricted by permits issued by the District Magistrate who supplied permits to-day to Mr. Jyoti Pershad and Mr. K. F. Nariman, defence counsel.—A. P.

Address to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the Patidar Stree Mandal of Bombay an address will be presented to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay on Thursday, the 23rd May at 6 p.m. (S. T.)

Both men and women members of the Patidar Community are invited to attend the function and make it a success.

Miss Nehru was operated upon on Wednesday at Chittaranjan Seva Sadan and is progressineg favourably.—Free Press.

CRICKET IN INDIA.

Tarrant's Tribute.

—:o:—

ELIMINATE COMMUNAL TAINT FROM GAME.

F. A. Tarrant, the famous Middlex cricketer and the well-known English Cricket coach who is sailing for England to-day (Saturday) with His Highness the Jamsaheb, in an exclusive interview with a "Chronicle" representative dispelled what he called the silly notions some people had that the standard of Indian cricket was in any way inferior to that obtaining in England or any other country. "I am sure we could pick up a team that would compare favourably with any County team in England," he said.

POPULARITY OF CRICKET.

"There is no doubt about it", he replied to a question whether he thought cricket as a game was becoming increasingly popular in India "It is a healthy sign and ever since I came here in 1908 I see evidence of the spread of this 'prince of games" everywhere".

"Do you think that the standard of Indian cricket is in any way inferrior to that obtaining in England?" asked our representative.

"Certainly not," he replied. "On the other hand I feel sure we could pick up a team that would compare favourably with any team in England. But in my opinion the selection of the team should be left to only one man who has been a cricketer and who is a good judge of the game."

SELECTION OF TEAM.

Asked why he would not entrust the selection of the team to a Committee consisting of two or three persons he remarked "I am in favour of one man selecting the Indian side and I suggest he should be such a person in whom most people if not everybody have confidence. If there are more men invariably they will disagree, and he humoursly observed, "two or three men will have more friends than one man would have.

"Should Dullipsinhji play for India in the event of England-India matches are organised"? was the next query.

"Of course, he would be a great acquisition to India. There is no doubt whatever that he is one of the leading batsmen in England and should have gone to Australia with the last England team. I am sure if he had been selected, he would have done remarkably well on the Australian wicket", he said warmly.

Proceeding Mr. Tarrant said that the standard of cricket would only improve by arranging not only interprovincial tournaments but by sending out turing teams to England, Australia and South Africa.

ELIMINATE COMMUNAL CRICKET.

"I am deadly against communal cricket", he remarked incidentally. "Such tournaments do not infuse the right kind of spirit and all that the game stands for. I should suggest mixed teams consisting of Hindus, Parsis and Mahomedans as well as Christians being selected to tour firstly in important Indian cricket provinces like Delhi, Lahore, Karachi and Patiala. Then an all-India team could be selected to tour in foreign countries.

Asked where in his opinion the best Indian cricket talent could be found, he paid a warm tribute to the standard of cricket obtaining in Bombay. The Hindus and Parsis, he said possessed some of the best batsmen in India while Mahomedans had better bowling talent.

VITHAL AND "DOLY" GOOD COACHES.

Asked if he thought coaching was essential in the making of a good cricketer, he observed: "I think that coaching goes a long way in developing cricket. Yougsters should receive regular training as to the correct style of batting or bowling but you need not hae to go to England for finding coaches. I think a fine batsman like Vithal or "Dolly Kapadia" or say bowlers like the Baloo would really make fine coaches.

NEED OF ALL INDIA BOARD.

Mr. Tarrant advocated the establishment a permanent organisation to control Indian cricket like the M.C.C in England. The Indian organisation should be named the I. C. C. (Indian Cricket Control). He did not think there would be any difficuty of vnance. "Why," he exclaimed, "I saw men packed like sardines at the M.C.C. matches in India. Similarly if inter-provincial or matches with England or Australia were organised, he had no doubt such matches would be largely patronised by the public."

STOP PRESS

LAHORE, May 17.

Sjt. Anilchandra Mukerjee, Secretary of the Gandhi Ashram, Benares, who was arrested on May 2nd and brought and kept in lock-up in Lahore, has been released this evening. It might be recalled that applications for interview with the Counsel and Mr. Kripalini, rejected by the Magistrate, were allowed by the High Court recently.—Free Press.

LAHORE, May 17.

Enquiries show that Sjt. Anil Chandra Mukerjee was released on personal recognisance of Rs. 5000. Sjt. Mukerjee was asked to leave Lahore at once, and he left for Meerut by the 9 o'clock train. He was paid seven rupees by the police, for inter class railway fare to Meerut. They at first refused to do so, and when told by Sjt. Mukerjee that he was penniless he was asked to seek the help of his lawyer friends in Lahore, who were helping him.

Before leaving for Meerut Sjt. Mukerjee, in a press interview, related the story of his short jail life. He said that after his arrest he was first taken to Lahore, his face being covered with a veil; after a few hours' stay at the fort, he was taken to the City Kotwali, Delhi Gate, where he remained till he was again taken to fort and released to-day.

In Kotwali he was kept in a dark cell at night with one of his hands tied to an iron bar. By day he was kept in another room where he had to lie or sit on a cot, his hand being all the time, tied to the leg of the cot.—Free Press,

LONDON, May 17.

Omar Usmani will be officially adopted as Communist candidate for Spen Valley to-morrow.

Saklatvala interviewed by Reuter said that Communists were of opinion that this was the only way to raise the Indian and Simon Commission issues in the election.—Reuter.,

LONDON, May 17.

Malta.—First Devons will leave for India in October.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 17.

Paris.—Eckener has wirelessed the Lyons aviation centre asking that the military authorities of Valence be warned that he intends to try to land Graf Zeppelin there.—Reuter.

MR. JINNAH JOINS CONGRESS PARTY?

Bombay Prepares for Ensuing Elections.

CAPITALISTS' "PEACE-IN-INDUSTRY" SLOGAN.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, May 17.

Two movements have been started in Bombay which are likely to have considerable influence on the general election in the City and the Province. Firstly, prominent Nationalist leader have adopted a proposal to form an organisation under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to prepare the electorate. A Committee has been appointed with Messrs. M. A. Jinnah, M. R. Jayakar, Jamnadas Mehta, K. F. Nariman, Balubhai Desai, and Hussenbhai Lalji as members, and Mr. M N. Talpade as Secretary, to settle the details and draft a programme of work.

"PEACE-IN-INDUSTRY SLOGAN.

The second is a move among leaders of commerce and industry like Sir Dinshaw Petit, Sir Victor Sassoon and Sir Cowasjee Jehangir and public men like Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, who, as already reported, have formed themselves into an association with Mr R. P. Masani, Secretary. The primary object of the Association is to promote and protect the commercial, industrial and economic interests of the country and it will take steps to influence elections to the legislatures in order to secure adequate representation for the industries, trade and commerce of the country commensurate with their importance."

DETAILS.

The details of the various lines of activity of this body have yet to be settled, but enquiries show that the coming elections may be taken to be its immediate concern. Though an association mainly of capitalists, it will not be opposed to labour or labour's legitimate aspirations, but will have as one of its objects the promotion of a better understanding and closer co-operation between Labour and Capital and the activities of this Association in connection with the elections will be guided by this object.—A. P.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Natural Recovery After Heavy Decline

Bombay, May 17.

The cotton mill shares ruled very steady to-day after heavy decline during the past two days. The recovery was nothing more than a natural one and was due to short covering influenced by improvement in raw cotton values. The opening prices were Rs. 2/8 to Rs. 10 higher and with steady coming to secure the profits, the market remained steady. There was a sharp decline in Government Securities was recorded particularly lowest was reached at Rs. 71/12 for 3 1/2 per cent. paper on rumours that the Government were issuing Treasury Bills in London.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 17.

Bombay Dyeing 782, 85, 80, 83 80.
Century 347, 48, 46.
Colaba 120.
Crescent 106, 5-10.
Fazul 662, 66, 61, 66, 58 62.
Indore 378, 81, 80.
Madhowji 31.
Nagpur 471, 73, 72, 70.
New Great 203, 5.
Pearl 412, 13, 7, 9, 10 6.
Simplex 51, 50-10, 6-14.
Swadeshi 411, 13.
Burma 805, 7, 6.
Hydro 1121, 20, 22, 21, 20.
Tram 137, 138, 2.
Deff. 207, 8, 9, 7.
Ord. 59, 2, 4, 59, 4, 59.
Bundi 18-14.
Indian 306, 7, 6, 6-14.
Katni Ord. 216.
Alcock 290, 93, 91, 92, 91.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, May 17

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 332/8
Apollo 60 nil 4
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 780
Bharat (500) 10y 61-4.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 152-8.
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 795.
Bombay Industrial (20) 4.
Bradbury (250) Nil 140
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 35
Century 100 20y xd. 346/4
Central India 100f xd. 470.
Ceylon 100 nil 22/8
Colaba Land Mill 120
Crescent 100 105/10
Currimbhoy 250 nil 130.
David 250 nil 222/8
Dawn 250 10y 495
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0/7/0
Ebrahim Pabaney 200 7/8 152/8
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 93/12
Elphinstone 100 nil 4-8.
Fazulbhoy 250 660
Finlay 100 10y 90.
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 208 125.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1650.
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 208/12
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1225
Indore Malwa 100 13/21 380
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 10 nil 7
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2300
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 66/4
Kohinoor 10/3/100 181/4
Laxmi Cotton 250 10 xd. 1392-8.
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 7
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 31/4
Madras United 250 7/8i 445
Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 975
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 73/12
Minerva 80 nil 78
Morarji Gokuldas 1000 nil 1080.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 86/4
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 165
New City of Bombay 100 nil 72-8.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 200
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 50
Pearl 210 406/14
Phoenix 100 30y xd. 340
Premier 10 nil 5/8
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5/8 63/12
Sholapur 1000 10f 5350.
Simplex 250 nil 50/10
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 7
Swadeshi 100 20f 413/12
Swan Mills 25 nil 90
Tata Mills 25 nil 40.
Vishnu Cotton 500 4/1 xd. 2180
Western India Spinning 1,000 6f 940

BANKS.

Bank of India 50/2 8f 100
Baroda 5500 0/8 78/8
Central 250 20-12.
Eastern £5 xd 92.
Imperial 500 40f xd. 1440
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 351/4
Union 5/11 3-11
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 120

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10|0|0 54f xd. 18-12.
Central India Mining 7-8.
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 95.
Indian Cement 2/10 300/14
New India Assurance 51y 22/8
Katni Cement 100 nil 216/4
Punjab Cement 100 ni 11/10
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 142/8
Shivrajpur 20 2/11 xd. 19.
United Cement 100 6y 80

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 760
Amritsar Patti 100 3/10/0f 117
Central Provinces 96
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 80
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1f 86
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 70/8
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85/4
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 90
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 95
Sind Light 100 5/7 135
Tapty Valley xd 647-8.
Upper Sind 100 nil 85

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6, 8y 127 xd
Surat Electric O. 100 5/7y 130
Andhra Valley Ord. 10,002-572/8
Bombay Tramway Ord. xd. 138/2
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1120
Tata Power 70,000 nil 425.
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4i 143/12
Poona Electricity 100 7y 137/8

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 212/8
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20 265
New Berar 500 70y 7[illegible]
New Mofussil 400 30y 500
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 50 0 30y 472/8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 4/12
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 45
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 1890
Jupitar General Insurance Ord. 11/10-2
New Indian Assurance 6y 22-8.
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 100d xd. 1875
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0/5/0y

MISCELLANEOUS.

Attock Oil 1 nil 39
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 40y 510
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 25, 12 12 by 212 211/4
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 24/4
Burma T. Corporation 125 806/4
Burma Corp. 10 As. 6-4-1 11/12
Jost Engineering 50, 54-13/8, 187
Kemp 200 15 197/8
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 135
Scindia Steam 9/14
Tata Construction 40 4y 51
Tata Iron Defd. 207/8
Tata Iron Ord. 59

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 113
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 99
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 80
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 110
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7 1/2 p.c. 103
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c. £105
Andhra Valley B. 8 109.
Apollo Mills B. 7-8 F. T. 100 4/13

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 17

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 51/8, Closing 51/5
Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 53/12 Closing 53/7
Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 4/5/9 Closing 4/7
Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening 51/1 Highest 51/4 Lowest 50/13, Closing 50/14

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 17

Java Ready Sugar Prices have improved by about an Anna or two per cwt. Forward Prices also register rise of about 1/2 Anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. The Market has on the whole ruled steadier.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/6 per cwt
Transhipment Rs. 8/3 per cwt FBH.
Shipment June Rs. 8/1 per cwt FBH.
Shipment July/Sept. Rs. 7/15/6 per cwt FBH.
Shipment Oct./Dec. Rs. 7/15/6 per cwt FBH.
Shipment Jan/March Rs. 8/1/0 per cwt FBH.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/5 per cwt.
Shipment April Rs. 7/15 per cwt FBH.
Refined Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12/15 per cwt.
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 16.

Smoked Sheet, Standard.
Ribbed lb. Spot.—
Sellers d.1-3/16.

NEW YORK.

UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER FORECAST—EXCESSIVE RAINS—ABSENCE OF SELLING PRESSURE—MARKET OVERSOLD—TEXTILES QUIET—FUTURES 15 TO 27 POINTS UP.

New York, May 16.

The New York cotton futures market being oversold, ruled very steady and price range of 18 points was recorded. The market opened quiet but steady and with a small business prices were quoted 1 point higher. The daily weather report was unfavourable indicating excessive rainfall at several stations and the forecast for the Eastern Belt was unfavourable. These reports encouraged short covering and in the absence of any selling pressure prices assumed hardening tendency which resulted in a rise of 18 points a few minutes before the close. A small relapse of 4 points brought down the close to a rise 15 points for July while next March rose 27 points to 18.97c. Spot prices were raised by 15 points to 19.75c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was very steady and closed at a rise of 14 to 19 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 23 points in 18.88c.

The recent action of the market indicates a slow change in the sentiment is coming in. The belief in a large acreage and consequently a large crop of 18 million Bales appears to have discounted particularly in view of the uncertainty of weather developments through which the crop has yet to pass. It is clear that there is a pause in professional selling and the speculative situation being oversold, the market shows good undertone. Although the eventual course of prices entirely depends upon weather, there are many who believe its unsafe to follow blindly the decline particularly at the moment when crop reports are mixed. The last two weekly Government weather reports were decidely not satisfactory and we believe there is little risk in buying cotton around present level.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. in this to-day's report add the following interesting remarks:—

"The crop in general has had a late start and is therefore liable to damage by weevil if wet weather now continues in Eastern and Central Belts. Latest cables say much land must be replanted in Central and Eastern Belts owing to recent havey rains and consequently such land has lost some of the benefits of fertiliser which has been washed away. It also may be difficult to find good quality seed at this late period for re-sowing the early planted land. In 1922|23 at this time there was every hope of a large yield, but with a late start and a rainy summer, the weevil destroyed all chance of a large crop. Caution is therefore necessary on a midsummer weather and with the present accumulation of speculative "short" interest and contracts being in the hands of trade, any unfavourable weather would create a scearcity of contracts."

PRIVATE CABLES.

Reuter:—

"Market was quiet but firm on absence of selling, influenced by unfavourable Eastern Belt forecast and excessive rains."

From New York:—"Quiet but steady. Less disposition to sell. Crop reports less favourable of late. Action of the market indicate an oversold condition. Unfavourable weather will cause considerable covering. Piece-goods and yarn markets quiet and a shade easier."

July Highest 18.73 (2-47 p.m.); Lowest 18.55 (10-06 a.m.).

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 16.

May	19.50	+ .17
July	18.69	+ .15
October	18.66	+ .20
December	18.80	+ .23
January	18.82	+ .23
Middling Spot	19.75	+ .15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 16.

July	18.72	+ .14
October	18.59	+ .19
Middling Spot	18.88	+ .23

NEW YORK.

New York, May 16.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).—

May	19.45
July	18.64
October	Unquoted

New York 11-45 a.m.—

May	19.47
July	18.68
October	18.60

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 16.

Dtmand Bills	484.62

LIVERPOOL.

STRADDLE BUYING—SHORT COVERING ON BETTER STRIKE OUTLOOK—FUTURES 4 TO 6 POINTS HIGHER—SALES 6,000 BALES.

Liverpool, May 16.

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a decline of 2 points and fluctuated within a narrow range with a small turnover of business Quotations at noon call were quoted 2 to 3 Points under previous close but recovered on short covering on expectation that the threatened strike at Lancashire will be averted. There was some straddle buying and the market closed at a rise of 4 to 6 points. Middling American spot cotton prices were quoted 10.14 and sales of 6,000 Bales were reported.

Empire cotton futures market closed 6 to 4 points higher with July 9.71 and October 9.66. Egyptian cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 13 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson's cable:—

Liverpool 5-25 p.m.:—"Broadly speaking look for gradually sagging market as weather still predominating influence. Suggest selling on all strong markets."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—

"Expect settlement last moment."

"Better trade demand rains cooler weather Arkansas East Texas."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Owing to warmer weather over the Cotton Belt, crop is progressing favourably."

Messrs. Newall and Clayton. have received the following Cables from their Liverpool Head Office:—"Weather favourable but forecasts unsettled."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 16.

	Opening	Closing	
May	9.89	9.95	+ .04
June	.....	9.88	+ .05
July	9.84	9.91	+ .05
August	.....	9.90	+ .05
September	.....	9.87	+ .06
October	9.75	9.84	+ .05
November	...	9.82	+ .05
December	.....	9.82	+ .05
January	9.74	9.82	+ .05
February	.....	9.83	+ .05
March	9.77	9.85	+ .05
April	.....	9.86	+ .05
May	...	9.87	+ .06
Middling Spot		10.14	

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, May 16.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6.000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	500

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 16.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.30
Scinde, Fine	6.55
Scinde, Superfine	6.80
Bengal, Good	6.05
Bengal, Fully Good	6.30
Bengal, Fine	6.55
Oomra, Good	6.90
Oomra, Fully Good	7.20
Oomra, Fine	7.50
Broach, Fully Good	8.25
Broach, Fine	8.50
Broach, Superfine	8.75

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 16.

May	17.01	+ .13
July	17.01	+ .13
October	17.16	+ .13
November	17.12	+ .13
January	17.39	+ .12
March	17.49	+ .13
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	17.75	—.10

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 16.

May close at 7s. 10-7|8d.—5|8d.
July close at 8s. 1-7|8d.—5|8d.
Oct. close at 8s. 5-3|4d.—5|8d.
Dec. close at 8s. 7-7|8d.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 16.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	2,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's exports to the Continent	8,000

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, May 16.

	£.
Total Bullion	161,900,000
Public Deposits	9,300,000
Other Deposits	97,100,000
Government Securities	37,800,000
Other Securities	27,300,000
Notes and Coin	59,100,000
Notes in Circulation	362,800,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	55.47 p.c.

BOMBAY

Bombay, May 17.

The local market being impressed with steadiness of American markets opened steady at Rs. 340|- for Broach J.-A. delivery. There was only scattered business and prices steadily improved As. 8|- Liverpool market opened firm at a rise of 8 points but declined 3 points after the opening. This induced some selling in the local market and prices ruled quiet. Quotations at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M.	332	0	
Broach J.-A.	339	8	0
New Broach A.-M..	352	0	0
Oomra May	292	0	0
Oomra July	299	0	0
New Oomra D.-J. ..	317	0	0
Bengal May	240	0	0
Bengal July	248	0	0
New Bengal D.-J. ..	266	0	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 17

May	228.90+2.86
August	221.80+3.30
November	218.10+2.40

OILS & CAKES.

TATA OIL MILLS CO. LTD. EX-GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 17.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 548 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 110 per ton.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 17

	Ready Red	Ready leafy	Average.
Bengal Superfine	245/50		
Bengal Fine	240/42		
Bengal FG. z	235		220
Sindh-Punjab Fine	240/42		
Sindh-Punjab FG.	233/35		220
Wardha-Hingt Fine	305		280
Nagpur Savner Fine	305		280
Yeotmal Fine	295		270
Arvi Fine	290/95		275
Amraoti Fine	285/90		265
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	280/85	255/60	
Mulkhapur Fine	270		245
Khandesh Fine	255		235
Muthia Fine	240	220/25	
Muthia Fine	240	220/25	
Muthia FG.	230		215
Nanded/Purna FG.GS.	300		265
Purna FG.GS.	290		265
Parbhani/Sailu FG.GS.	290		265
Indore/Ujjain Fine	285	265/75	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	285/90		265
Surat Fine			
Broach Fine			
Broach FG.			
Westerns MG.			
Cambodia	390		
Miraj/Sangli			
Compta Good			
Jinja	470		
Busoga	480		

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 17
Since 1st September

In full-prssed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	259	354,552
Central India	501	357,324
Barsi and Nagar	210	235,951
Hyderabad-Gaorani	61	82,187
Berar	516	730,538
Central Provinces	409	365,453
Total Oomras	1,956	2,126,005
Dholera	1,451	137,565
N.-W. Provinces		60,744
Rajputana	30	41,528
Sind-Punjab	291	121,626
Broach	129	182,770
Coompta & Dharwar	445	65,098
Westerns-Northerns	301	28,941
Cocoanada		2
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1,692	21,805
Persian		1,646
American		4,908
Egyptian and African	1,624	62,119
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		10
Total	7,919	2,854,798

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 17.
1st Sept. to 9th May.

In full-prssed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	3,703	703,943
Japan & China	5,900	1,277,485
Coast Ports	125	15,555
Up-country by Rail		84,251
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		30,097
Total	9,728	2,111,261

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, May 17.

F. P. Bales	1928-29
Receipts to date 16-5-29	9014000
Receipts Yesterday do.	2000
Exports to date do.	7429000
Stock at Ports 10-5-29	1259000
Stocks Interior Towns do	513000
Stock Liverpool 10-5-29	1071000
Visible Supply 10-5-29	3524000
Quantity in Sight do	14889000

WHEAT CHICAGO.

May per bushel dollars 1.04-3|4—1|4.
July per bushel dollars 1.08-3|8—5|8.
Sept. per bushel dollars 1.12-1|8—3|4.

On Sale Everywhere
HENNESSY'S
BRANDY
The Genuine Brandy
Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

BULLION.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, May 17

London Ready 25/3	
London Forward 25/3	
America Cent 54/7	
China Op. 2/5/8 Clo. 2/5/7	
Ready 57/3	
Vaisaka Op. 57/3 Low. 57/1.2	
Hi. 57/3 Clo. 57/2	
Jeth Op. 57/3 Low. 57/1	
Hi. 57/2 Closing 57/1	
Tej Mandi Vaisakh 0/6/ Jeth 0/12/	

GOLD.

Ready 21/5/9	
Vaisakh 21/5/9	
Jeth 21/8/6	
Naran Manor 2108/6	
New City 21/9/6	

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 16.

	£.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & C.	19-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Register)	133
National Bank	50-1/2
Eastern Bank	6-3/4
Funding Loan, 4 p.c.	88
Conversion Loan	77-1/8
Indian Loan, 5-1/2 p.c.	101-5/8
Rupee Paper, 3-1/2 p.c.	52-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	58-1/8
Indian Stock, 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	67-7/8
Consols	54-5/8
War Loan, 5 p.c.	100-7/8
Victory Bonds, 4 p.c.	92-5/8

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 16.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.42
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.06-3/4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.93
T.T. Madrid on London	Closed.
T.T. Milan on London	92.65
T.T. Berne on London	25.19
T.T. Paris on London	124.17
T.T. London on Prague	163.90

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 16.

Bar gold, fine, per oz. £4:4:11-1/4.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	3,00,00,000
" Subscribed	"	13,56,05,275
" Paid-up	"	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	"	1,27,80,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager R. J. DUFF

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 16.

Silver.—Market ... used steady.
Spot 25-3/16
Forward 25-3/16

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 16.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—Shipment sellers May/June £8 10:0.
Castorseed, Bombay.—Shipment sellers May/June £17 15:0.
Rapeseed, Toria, Bombay.—Shipment sellers May/June £18, 15:0.

LINSEED.

London, May 16.

Linseed, Calcutta.—Shipment sellers May/June £17 12:6.
Linseed, Calcutta.—Shipment sellers June/July £17:12:6.
Linseed, La Plata.—Shipment f.i.f. ton.—June £15:1:6. Sellers May/June
Linseed, Bombay.—Shipment sellers May/June £18:12:6.

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SHIPPING

P.&O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES. (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
18 May	Kaisar-i-Hind	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay	11,518
25 „	Narkundax ..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8 „	Moreax ..		10,954
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Mooltanx ..		20,847
29 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputanax ..		16,568
13 „	Mantua ..		10,946
20 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
27 „	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
3 Aug.	Ranpurax ..		16,601
10 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 „	Nalderax ..		16,088
24 „	Razmak ..		10,602
31 „	Malwax ..		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..	Bombay	16,619
14 „	Narkundax ..		16,572
21 „	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 „	Moreax ..	without	10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
12 „	Mantua ..	transship	10,946
19 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 „	Razmak @ ..		10,602
2 Nov.	Ranpura ..	ment	16,601
9 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
16 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 „	Macedoniax ..	at	11,120
30 „	Razmak ..		10,602
7 Dec.	Nalderax ..		16,088
14 „	Viceroy of India ..	Aden	19,000
21 „	Rawalpindi ..		16 619
28 „	Morea ..		419,95

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle £74
Adelaide £76
Melbourne £77
Sydney £80
Brisbane £82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) ..... £100 via Sydney.

Period of availability 16 Weeks Sailings approximately every month.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
25th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929		
20th May	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
24th „	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
29th „	Altpore	Straits China and Japan.
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, and Australia.
21st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.
5th July	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
19th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
2nd Aug.	Morea ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th „	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia
30th „	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
13th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
27th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
aBengal Maru ..	5396	17 May.	28 May
Suwa Maru ..	10700	.....	29 „
Kifunezan Maru No. 2 ..	3205	20 May	28 „
aHakodate Maru	6303	20 „	2 June.
aYuki Maru ..	3162	28 May	2 „
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	.....	@12 „
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 May	13 „
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	.....	@26 „
aPenang Maru ..	5214	17 June	30 „
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	.....	@10July
Sado Maru ..	5898	29 June	13 „

aDo not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Kamo Maru ..	8000	30 May.	17 June
Katori Maru ..	10000	13 June	1 July
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	27 „	15 „

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	12 June	19 June.
Korea Maru ..	20000	26 „	3 July.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

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1929		
22nd May	Chakla ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
22nd „	Khandalla ..	East & South Africa.
24th „	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, BOMBAY.

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Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE APOLLO STREET.
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Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
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DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

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When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

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Yokohama Specie Bank Limited,,

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	105,500,000

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Alexandria	Karachi	Jaseir
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Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
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I. WASHIO,
Manager

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(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,0(
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2.1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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Manager.

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East AND West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in LifeInsurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life	1000 p.a. End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars ease apply.

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

RESULTS of the TRIENNIUM ended 31st December, 1927.

PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED,

Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under LIFE POLICIES

Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under ENDOWMENT POLICIES

No matter how much life assurance you carry at present IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.

Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.

For full particulars apply to :—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2¼ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 o As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper ..... Time of delivery .....

"THE HINDU"

Carries REGULARLY a far greater total volume of advertising than any other newspaper published in

SOUTHERN INDIA

It is thus, judged by the use made of its columns, the most POPULAR, as well as the most powerful, of all advertising media in this country.

Profit by the experience of the leading national advertisers, and place "THE HINDU" first in your appropriation.

THE MANAGER,
100, Mount Road,
MADRAS, S. India.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A HINDU LADY TEACHER to teach further English and Sanskrit to a Lady, who has read upto Fourth Standard at the latter's place of residence during the day time. One with a University Degree and teaching experience would be preferred. Apply stating terms to Box No. 2286, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 32235

WANTED—Expert CUTTER and a representative, good salary. Correspond BOMBAY HOUSE, Drapers, Ferozepore Cantt. PUNJAB.
A R1605

WANTED—A MAN, conversant with the management of Gowshala on modern lines, with an up-to-date knowledge of cattle breeding and pasture ground. Apply with terms to. THE BARSI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LD., Barsi Town.
A 32237

WANTED.—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes, Full particulars and Railway Fare. Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Nai Sarak, Delhi.
A R1602

WANTED—A passed and experienced **Wireless Operator** to work as a **Senior Instructor** on a Monthly Salary of Rs. 75 to 100/- with future prospect. Graduates will have preference.

Apply sharp with testimonials to the

PRINCIPAL, Bengal Wireless & Telegraph College
3, Burman St., CALCUTTA.

PROFESSIONS.

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you at a reasonable charge N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. t

LOAN.

LOANS.—Any amount without limit advanced against the Security of Jewellery on reasonable and fair terms, no brokers entertained. Apply Box No. 355, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

MATRIMONIAL

WILL the Advertiser in "Chronicle" of Seventeenth for MATRIMONY, please correspond with V. R. GANTI, Health Department, Municipal Offices, Bombay.
M R1612

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORT-HAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M —— W. S.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Graduates (preferably Honours) for the post of a STENOGRAPHER and PERSONAL CLERK to the Municipal Commissioner. Pay Rs. 150—10—250 per mensem, with prospects for a really good man. Only those having previous experience as Stenographers need apply stating their age, qualifications and previous experience. The applications should reach the Municipal Commissioner's Office on or before 1st June, 1929. The person selected after a probation of four months will be entitled to all the leave and provident fund benefits of this Municipality.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 17th May, 1929.
32244

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a CIRCLE OFFICER in the Co-opertive Department. Only those who have passed the M.A. Examination in Economics in the First or Second Division need apply. The pay of the post is Rs. 250—25—600; but the selected candidate will be appointed as a temporary Circle Officer with effect from the 1st August, 1929, on Rs. 200 and kept under training for one year. After the training is over, he will be appointed a Circle Officer on probation for one year on Rs. 250 and will be placed on a regular scale of pay, Rs. 250—25—600, with effect from the date of his confirmation.

2. Applicants should state age, caste and place of residence and enclose copies of testimonials with their applications, which should be addressed to the official designation of the undersigned. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 31st of May, 1929. Rejected applications will not be replied to.

R. N. BANERJEE,
Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Central Provinces and Berar.
Dated Nagpur, The 20th April, 1929.
32233

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SHA HURGOWAN ANANDJI DESAI'S FREE BOARDING INSTITUTION.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from High Caste Hindu Students, who have passed School Leaving Examination or its equivalent or having passed Arts, Science, Commerce, Technical and such other Examinations desire to prosecute their studies further, but cannot do so owing to want of means.

1. Printed forms of applications can be had on sending one anna postage or apply personally.

2. Applicants are strictly forbidden from bringing any pressure or recommendations personally on the Trustees by letters or otherwise.

Applications will be accepted till 8th June, 1929.

MANILAL K. DESAI, B.A., LL.B., Secretary,
Sha Hurgowan Anandji Desai's Charities Trust Office, Pinjrapole Road, Bombay 4.
32221

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

SPECIAL THROUGH TICKETS FOR PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

IN local booking passengers from stations on the South-East Section to stations on the North-East Section and VICE VERSA desirous of travelling 'via' Bombay (Victoria Terminus) will be allowed to do so on payment of fares direct 'via' Kalyan plus the fares from Kalyan to Bombay and back. Special tickets marked "via Bombay (Victoria Terminus)" will be issued to passengers desirous of thus travelling via Bombay, with effect from 1st June, 1929.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 15th May, 1929.
32240

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.

ON ACCOUNT of the Bakri-Id Holiday on MONDAY, the 20th May, 1929, passengers holding week-end tickets are allowed to complete the return journey upto 12 noon on Wednesday, the 22nd May, 1929.

EXCEPTION.

Passengers may complete their return journey by 6 up arriving Bombay at 15-30 hours and 35 down arriving Poona at 12-55 hours.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 16th May, 1929.
32241

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

GOODS SHED AT ARVI.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of STEEL-WORK, etc., for the above-noted Shed.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions, specifications and drawings, on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set in cash or by money order only, which amount will not be returned. The tender must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing it must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Goods Shed at Arvi". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on TUESDAY, the 2nd July, 1929.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 13th May, 1929.
32220

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COOL BREEZES.

DO YOU LONG FOR

MOUNTAIN AIR? WOODED WALKS? RESTFUL NIGHTS?

Then SPEND YOUR WEEK-ENDS AT

MATHERAN and LONAVLA.

THE G.I.P. RAILWAY WILL RUN a SPECIAL WEEK-END EXPRESS to the following timings:—

TIME TABLE.

SATURDAY THE 18th.		TUESDAY THE 21st.	
V. Terminus ..	D. 15-50	Lonavla	D. 08-20
Neral	A. 17-10	Khandala ..	A. 08-38
	D. 17-15		D. 08-41
Karjat	A. 17-32	Karjat	A. 08-26
	D. 17-42		D. 09-31
Khandala ..	A. 18-39	Neral	A. 09-45
	D. 18-42		D. 09-50
Lonavla	A. 18-50	V. Terminus ..	A. 11-10

WEEK-END RETURN FARES.

Rs. 11 4 0 First Class
Rs. 5 10 0 Second ,,

FARES BY COUPON TICKETS.

Rs. 10 0 0 First Class
Rs. 5 0 0 Second ,,

NOTE:—No. 3 Down Poona Mail will not halt at Neral on Saturdays.
32192

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF AUTOMATIC VACUUM BRAKE METALLIC AND RUBBER FITTINGS.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above material during the 9 months ending 31st March, 1930.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with specifications, conditions and drawings on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Automatic Vacuum Brake Metallic and Rubber Fittings". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th June, 1929.

4. The result of the tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
8th May, 1929.
32208

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

GANTRY GIRDERS FOR FOUNDRY AT PAREL LOCO SHOPS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of Steelwork, etc., required for the New Gantry Girders for Foundry at Parel Loco Shops.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions, specifications and drawings on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set in cash or by money order only, which amount will not be returned. The tender must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing it must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for New Gantry Girders for Foundry at Parel Loco Shops." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on FRIDAY, the 28th June, 1929.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 13th May, 1929.
32219

WANTED

AN ENGINEER for the Muslim University, Aligarh. Must be a graduate of Civil Engineering from any recognised College or one holding a diploma of Assistant Engineer from Thomson College, Roorkee, with sufficient experience of building work for a period of 3 to 5 five years. Salary Rs. 500—50—1,000 according to qualifications. Apply to the REGISTRAR up to 5th June, 1929.
32242

TENDERS

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF WIRE, GALVANIZED, HIGH TENSION STEEL FOR FENCING.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above-mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with specification and conditions, on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Wire, galvanized, high tension steel for fencing". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th June, 1929.

4. The result of the tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent G. I. P. Railway.
15th May, 1929.
32236

By Appointment to H. E. The Governor-General of Portuguese-India.

J. DIAS & BROS.

PROFESSIONAL, CIVIL, MILITARY & NAVAL TAILORS & GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.
173, Princess Street, Bombay.
Branch at Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

COMPETITIVE RATES.

	Made to Order Rate from	Sewing charges if materials being supplied by the Customer from
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Full Dress Suit	85 0	45 0
Semi Dress Suit	70 0	35 0
Navy Blue Serge Suit	40 0	20 0
Gray Cashmere Suit	40 0	20 0
Brown Cashmere Suit	40 0	20 0
Silk Suit	39 0	12 8
English Linen Suit	30 0	12 8
Palm Beach Suit	25 0	12 8
Navy Blue Blazer	24 0	10 0
Fawn Blazer	24 0	10 0
Poplin Suit	20 0	8 0
English Tussore Suit	18 0	7 0
Gray Flannel Trousers	15 0	5 0
Office Suit	10 0	6 0
Office Trousers	3 8	1 8
White Office Shirts	2 12	1 4

Special Rates for Medical & other College Students.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 413 of 1929.

FATMABAI, wife of Dr. Syed Abdul Kadar Ei Edroos, and Anr. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

ANPURNABAI, widow of Soonderrao Moreshwar, and Anr ..... Defendants.

To,

ANPURNABAI, widow and administratrix of Sunderrao Moreshwar

and

RAGHVIR SUNDERRAO, a minor by his Guardian ad litem the said Anpurnabai
..... Defendants No. 1 and 2.

WHEREAS the Plaintiffs above-named have filed the above suit against the Defendants praying that it may be declared that (a) the Stock in trade goods Chattels, books of account debts, etc., which belonged to Sunderrao Moreshwar and Moreshwar Mangesh and lying in two Godowns and a shop, situate at Girgaum, Ambawadi and Kandawadi in Bombay, (b) the sum of Rs. 14,000 due by the Rander Electric Co., Ltd., to the said Soonderrao Moreshwar and Moreshwar Mangesh, and (c) 500 shares in the Rander Electric Co., Ltd., are mortgaged to the Plaintiffs for the amount due to them under the mortgage of 24th November, 1924, and mentioned in the Plaint herein that the Defendants to the extent of the assets of the joint family of the assets of the said Sunderrao and or Moreshwar in their hands may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 26,479 mentioned in the Plaint herein and further interest thereon at 12 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of March, 1929, till judgment, and costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment, that the Defendants may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 537-7-8 for costs of the mortgage and additional security mentioned in the Plaint herein that 2nd Plaintiff or some other fit and proper person be appointed Receiver of the goods in the said shop and godowns with authority to sell the contents thereof and that the net sale proceeds may be paid to the Plaintiffs in or towards the satisfaction of the decretal amount that the 2nd Plaintiff or some other fit and proper person be appointed Receiver of the amount due by the Rander Electric Co., with authority to recover the said sum and if necessary to file a suit for the purpose and to appropriate the said sum in or towards the satisfaction of the decretal amount that the 2nd Plaintiff or some other fit and proper person be appointed Receiver of the said five hundred shares with authority to sell the same and execute the necessary transfer forms and to appropriate the net sale proceeds in or towards satisfaction of the decretal amount and for further and other relief. The hearing of this suit is fixed in this Court on the 12th day of June, 1929, at 11-15 o'clock, Standard Time, when you are summoned to be present in person or by advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit. In default of your appearance, on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTIN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 25th day of April, 1929.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd.) E. FAHEY
For Prothonotary.
& Senior Master
E. FAHEY.

25th April, 1929.

Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER AND HIRALAL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
32243

VIRILE TONIC
Ananga Probha Yakuti.
This Yakuti is prepared from Indigenous drugs and guarantees its users against Lowered Vitality, the defects of the age, Functional incapacity, etc. Price:—a phial of 30 Pills Rs. 10 ten.
Raj Vaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
Head Office:—Jamnagar, (Kathiawar)
Branch:—393, Kalbadevi Rd. Bombay

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sale on Sunday, the 26th May, 1929, at 4-30 P.M. on the premises at Bandra of Immoveable Property at Bazaar Road, Bandra Bombay Suburban District under instructions from and at the risk of Jafferbhoy Peerbhoy and with the concurrence of Moosa Esmail and Bai Maryambai, widow of Esmail Peerbhoy, the administrator and administratrix of the property and credits of Esmail Peerbhoy, the deceased Mortgagee:—All that piece of Freehold land admeasuring about 177 square yards with a house thereon situate at Bazaar Road, Bandra bearing Municipal No. 532 and Land Revenue City Survey No. 373.

Full printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of the undersigned or of Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co., Attorneys for the vendor, Jehangir Building, Esplanade Road.

Auction Sale of Valuable Immoveable Properties situate at Kazi Syed Street, otherwise known as Khand Bazaar on Saturday, the 1st June, 1929, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) in separate lots on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Ferreira & Vallabhdas, Attorneys for Mr. Karsondas Kanjee the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Bai Manubai alias Cooverbai wife of Cooverjee alias Corjee Mooljee and daughter of Cooverjee Jairam, the Mortgagor.

FIRSTLY.—Quit and ground rent land admeasuring about 306-2/9 sq. yards with dwelling house thereon situate at Kazi Syed Street, Bombay bearing Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 667, New No. 6357, Old Survey No. 451 and New Survey No. 2611, Cadastral Survey No. 300, Mandvi Division and Municipality "B" Ward No. 1406 and Old Street No. 25-29 and New Street No. 129-131.

SECONDLY.—Quit and Ground rent land admeasuring about 241-2/9 square yards with dwelling house thereon situate at Kazi Syed Street Bombay bearing Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 664 and 665, New No. 6352, Old Survey No. 449 and 450 and New Survey No. 2612, Cadastral Survey No. 301, Mandvi Division and Municipality "B" Ward No. 1405 and Old Street No. 21-23 and New Street No. 133.

Full printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Ferreira & Vallabhdas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, 72, Medows Street, Fort or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

'SENTA TYPEWRITERS
Portable Rs. 160/-
Office Rs. 190/- net
F. O. R. Bombay.
Sole Agents:
S. HAVALDAR & SONS
B 1, Princess St., Bombay 2.

Art is Admired everywhere
Araujo Fernandez & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS
(Princess Street, Bombay.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

WELLINGTON CINEMA

DHOBI TALAO

Now for the First Time in Bombay—never seen before!
A Feminine Douglas Fairbanks—Amazing and Brilliant!

BEBE DANIELS

As Swashbuckling Caballero in

TO-NIGHT

SENORITA

DAUGHTER OF ZORO

THIS WEEK

The Story of a girl who rides—shoots—fences and does breath-taking stunts with the ease of a DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS and nonchalance of a Tom Mix.

THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES THE LATEST PATHE SUPER-GAZETTE.

FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY AT: 3-15; 5-10; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY, TO-MORROW & MONDAY
(BAKRI-ID)
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

Passion blinded him—until, in one amazing moment, his eyes were opened to the Soulless vampire masked by her amazing beauty!

THE GLOBE

SANDHURST ROAD

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 DAILY. Sat., Sunday and Friday at 3-30 P.M.

A Whirlwind of Action!
A Cyclone of Stunts!
A Typhoon of Laughs!

RICHARD
TALMADGE
IN
"THE
Merry Cavalier"

5 Laughable reels.

The inimitable DICK in his greatest picture! That means—surprise stunts—stunts that will take your breath away and give you the thrill of your life!

Also showing

"THREE MILES UP"

Starring
AL. WILSON

Don't miss this blood-tingling story of a man who battled to fly high and leave the underworld far below!

DON'T AFFORD TO MISS THIS DOUBLE TREAT!

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

AT 4-30, 6-30 & 10 P. M.
ELINOR GLYN'S
Novel and Gorgeous Motion Picture
MAN AND MAID
Featuring
LEW CODY,
RENEE ADOREE
AND
HARRIET HAMMOND

Fascinating story of a man who could see a Woman's Wiles behind her Smiles, Beauty surrounded him—flattered him—adored him—but he knew it was only desire for the things his wealth might buy.

EMPIRE THEATRE

1-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
THE
JOHNSTOWN FLOOD
WITH
GEORGE O'BRIEN
FLORENCE GILBERT
ANDERS RANDOLF

BREATHLESS HEROISM—HEARTRENDING SUFFERING—MIRACULOUS ESCAPES—DARING ADVENTURE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 & 10 P.M.
A New Light on the Old Triangle.
MAN, WOMAN AND WIFE
WITH
NORMAN KERRY
PAULINE STARKE
MARION NIXON
MAN, WOMAN AND WIFE
SEE—AND—HEAR!

Overborne by circumstance he Sank to the Level of Beasts....Love Alone Could Save Him From a Fearful Fate

---

FALAK NUMA

Love rules the world, the Camp, the grove, the Earth below and Heaven above. For love is Heaven and Heaven is love.

Mr. KHODADAD B. IRANI
PRESENTS
Falak-Numa
OR
THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE
AT
West-End Cinema
LAMINGTON ROAD.
INDIRA FILM COMPANY'S Super Production
portraying sublime story of unbounded love and devotion.

FALAK NUMA

The Course of True Love never did run Smooth.

Master Fare doon and Miss Ricks play the hero and the heroine.

And so it was with Prince Numan, enmashed in the love of Falaknaz.

Directed by Mr. M. K. SMART.

Come and learn the lessons of love from WEST-END.

"Safe Bind Safe Find"

YOUR valuables are never quite safe from thieves, fire and accidents, no matter what you spend on iron doors, massive looks or bulky Safes and TreasureChests at your place.

By renting a
SMALL SAFE
At
THE CENTRAL BANK SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT
at Rs. 20/- a year, you are spending less than an anna a day for protecting your valuables worth thousands and lacs.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Wonderful "LEPROSY" Cure
"Kusthuk ladh Vantabhaskaram"
Cure guaranteed.
For details apply in English to—
T. V. RAGHAVACHARYALU,
Zamindar, Sreeraghava Ayurvedasramam Kadali Razole(GodaveriDt.)Indi

---

IMPERIAL CINEMA

(Lamington Road.) Presents

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK

IMPERIAL FILM COY.'S
Super Jewel Production

"The VANISHING HOPES"

Written and Directed by Mr. MISRA, B.A. Featuring Miss ERMELINE and Supported by EDDIE BILLIMORIA.

NOTE:—It is a photo-play which will keep you spell-bound from start to end and you should not miss it.

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---

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Mrs. M. Tate, of 3, Ludlow-street, Southampton, England, writes:—"Two years ago I scratched my leg, where I have some bad varicose veins, and soon the sore place turned into an ulcer. I tried doctors' treatments but with no good result. For six months I went to the Hospital, and even then my leg did not seem to be any better; in fact, it was getting worse. I could not sleep at night with the agony of it, and in the day time I was good for nothing. Having seen 'CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE' greatly advertised, I made up my mind to try it, and now, after having three large bottles and using your Clarke's Miraculous Salve, my leg has healed right up, and I am feeling absolutely fine."

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Read and profit by her Unsolicited Testimony.

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SLIMOIDS FOR OBESITY CURES SLIMOIDS

ITS DANGERS
The digestive organs of those suffering from Obesity or over stoutness do not function properly. Instead of assimilating and coverting the natural fats into nourishing and vigour producing elements, superfluous fatty tissue is permitted to accumulate. This accumulation impedes the action of the various organs, causing loss of vim and energy, quickness and shortness of breath on the least exertion, palpita and other affections of the heart, headaches, constipation, foul breath, kidney troubles, and other disorders.

ITS INCONVENIENCE
In these days of tennis, golf, and other out-door sports, the over-stout are at a grave disadvantage.
At Dances too, the stout person cannot move with that ease and grace so fully enjoyed by those less fleshy.
And in many other ways during every day life, those suffering from Obesity, through their enforced in-activity, are unable to extract the full enjoyment of life.

ITS CURE
"SLIMOIDS"
"SLIMOIDS" are a combination of harmless ingredients scientificially prepared, and possessing properties unequalled for the speedy absorption of adipose tissue.
"SLIMOIDS" are convenient in form and pleasant to take. Rs. 1-12-0 per Bottle.
One should be taken after every meal and at bedtime, and should be followed by a draught of water.
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Constipation causes the poisonous germs and bacteria of the bowels to be absorbed by the blood, causing
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are a compound of rare medicinal herbs roots, etc., which, taken as directed, produce a natural action of the bowels, remove the poisons from the system, and so create vigour and vitality.
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Crawford Market, :: BOMBAY.

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Specific for Gonorrhoea
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Price per phial of 50 (fifty) Pills Rs. 3 (three) V. P. Charges extra. For three phials V. P. Charges Free.
Sole Manufacturer:—Dr. D. N. JASANI, 137, Kika Street, (Gulal Wadi) BOMBAY. 4.
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GUARANTEED to be free from acid and corrosive substances, and is therefore absolutely harmless when applied to the finest finish of motor cars.
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It Means a real place of health and happiness.
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CHAUK HALL : : : : MATHERAN
New and airy Bungalow, fancy furniture, pure Milk, Curd, Butter and Ghee of our own Buffaloes, accompanied by the most polite staff of servants will be at your disposal.
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Tele. No. 24777, Tele. No. 41140.

What the People Say

—:o:—

HONOUR TO INDIAN AVIATOR

—:o:—

To The Editor of The Chronicle.

Sir,—This is an age if we may so call it of "air". One reads of the daring attempts made to conquer the air and also of hair breath escapes from disaster in air, the Croydon-Karachi Air mail service is running with regularity and the distance between England and India is annihilated by half and in near future it will be as easy for people to travel by air as by sea. We hear of luxurious liners being fitted up and got ready to take people in the air from one station to another with all the luxury and comfort as if in a floating "Viceroy of India". Honour is done to men or women who achieve success in air flights. The reception that was given to Col. Lindenbergh on completion of his transatlantic flight may well be the envy of kings. This is an age when attempts are made to attain highest speed records in air and on sea. Look at the honour accorded to Major Seagrave on his attaining the highest motor speed record and the conferring of knighthood by His Majesty the King Emperor only recently. When events are taking this turn it is not in appropriate to mention the part played by India and the achievements of an Indian in that direction. Only the other day we read in a Reuters' message that Mr. P. N. Kabali who is the first Indian to obtain a full British Air Pilots "B" License for flying intended to leave England about the 22nd of May on a "Solo" flight to India in his own plane. We also read the other day about the reception given to him on the 13th instant at the National Liberal Club, when many leading Indians and Europeans were present. The solo plane in which he proposes to fly on May 25 is to be named by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu the poetess of India and christened by the Maharanee of Cooch Behar.

We wish all success to the first distinguished Indian to undertake this flight. As Indians we owe a duty to him to accord him a fitting and rousing reception to the Indian hero. As it appears from the Reuter's message that he proposes to fly in stages from Croydon to Paris thence to Marseilles, Rome Naples Tunis, Cairo and Gaza and thence follow the Imperial Airways Route. In all probability he will land at Karachi on or about the 3rd June and it is for the people of Karachi to take up this matter and to accord him a fitting reception to the first Indian Air Pilot and to organise a movement in that behalf. From Karachi he will fly to Bombay and land at the Juhu Aerodrome, weather permitting, on or about the 5th instant and I trust Bombay which is the premier City in India will not fail to do honour to the distinguished Indian in a matter befitting high traditions of this Premier City. This is a matter which may well be taken up by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Hindu Gymkhana, the Bombay Aviation Club and such other bodies.—Yours etc.

M. B. NANAVATI.

THE YOUTH MOVEMENT

—:o:—

To The Editor of The Chronicle.

Sir,—None can deny the fact that the political religious and Social awakening visible to-day in the Country is partly due to the strenous efforts of the youths of this country. The youth movement started by Mr. Nariman has proved a blessing to this unfortunate country of ours and Mr. Nariman and his band of young patriots deserve the warmest congratulations of the country.

The successful progress of the movement can well be judged from the present policy of ruthless repression resorted to by Lord Irwin's Government to crush the movement. Police raids on the Youth League offices all over India and indiscriminate arrests of Youth League Officials have become the order of the day and not a day passes when we do not hear of a raid or a arrest involving the Youth League.

But the Youths are well aware that repression is the last resort of a panicky Government and as such all the frantic efforts of the bureaucracy to crush the movements have miserably failed. Long live Non-Violence.

The Youth movements has justified its existence and now it is for the people of this country to help it in every possible way. The Bombay Suburban District Youth Conference will hold its Sessions at Khar on the 19th and 20th instant. I hope hundreds of Youths will attend the Conference and make it a grand success. Bande Matram.—Yours etc.

R. D. BALIWALA.

Still Going Strong!
"The LODHRA" sent by you last time has given my wife entire satisfaction."—Mr. Jaffarali, Engineering Workshop, Adra.
"It is difficult to describe the virtues of "LODHRA". It is ambrosia to women."—Manava Venkatesamiah, Vuppalur.
"I administered 3 bottles of "LODHRA". Great Relief was found and complete cure effected. Now she is pregnant."—C. S. Rajagopala Aiyengar, Central Workshops, Mysore Rys.
"An excellent preparation, "LODHRA", where a sedative action is needed on the Uterus."—Dr. V. Devanayagam, L. M. Hospital, Kazhacuttam.
ODHRA HAS NO EQUAL!
ASK YOUR CHEMIST.
Kesari Kuteeram
INDIAN CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
EGMORE, MADRAS.

London, May 16:—At the opening yesterday of the permanent courts of international justice at Hague the President, Professor Anzolotti, paid eloquent tribute to the late Lord Findlay who died in March. He said the sacred trust conferred upon the court had never been exercised with purer or nobler motives and with greater spirit of devotion or greater consciousness of responsibility than by their late colleague.—B.O.W.

BRITISH BOARD OF FILM CENSORS

—:o:—

TALKING FILMS PRESENT NEW DIFFICULTIES

LONDON, May 16.

The British Board of Film Censors in its annual report stated that of the films submitted to it during the year exception was taken to three hundred and forty-five of which three hundred and five were ultimately granted certificate after amendment, alterations in some cases being very drastic. Certificates were withheld from eight, the remainder being referred back to the producers. The films which necessitated censorship were in practically all cases produced abroad. The Board regrets revival in production of films dealing with crime in a way considered detrimental to public interest. The advent of talking films presents new difficulties in censorship since the detection of even a foot of a film upsets the continuity of the whole real. The Board expresses the hope that producers will avoid introduction into their films of words or incidents likely to be unacceptable in this country. In Britain film censorship is purely a trade institution appointed and financed by the industry itself. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, member of Parliament is the President of the Board.—B. O. W.

FUTURE OF IRAQ

—:o:—

KING FAISAL AND SIR G. CLAYTON EXCHANGE COMPLIMENTS

LONDON, May 16.

The official welcome to Baghdad was accorded to the British High Commissioner for Iraq, Sir Gilbert Clayton, last night when he was the guest of honour at a banquet attended by King Feisal. The King expressed confidence that with the help of her great ally Britain Irak having surmounted most of her difficulties could look forward to the future with optimism and he was particularly pleased to hear that Sir Gilbert Clayton was taking interest in construction works and fruitful enterprises. Sir Gilbert Clayton replying said he believed that Irak was entering a new stage of material development. He hoped before his period of office expire to see Irak become a member of the League of Nations.—B. O. W.

MISHAP TO GRAF ZEPPELIN

—:o:—

TWO MOTORS BROKEN

LONDON, May 16.

New York.—Graf Zeppelin which early this afternoon passed over Barcelona, has sent a wireless message saying, "Two motors broken, heading back."—Reuter

Friedrichshafen.—The decision of Dr. Eckener, Commander of Graf Zeppelin to return was made at 6/35 in the evening and was reached after confering with the passenger. —Reuter.

EUROPEAN AND BRITISH MIDDLEWEIGHT CROWN

—:o:—

LEN HARVEY BEATS HOLDER

LONDON, May 16.

At the Olympia, London, in a fifteen rounds contest, Len Harvey (London) knocked out Alex Ireland, holder of a European and British Middleweight crown, in the seventh round.—Reuter.

ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY

—:o:—

LONDON, May 16.

The Royal Empire Society, formerly known as the Royal Colonial Institute has authorised raising of two hundred twenty-five thousand pounds sterling for the new head quarters in London. The library of the new building will house over two hundred thousand books and pamphlets dealing with empire matters.—B. O. W.

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BEAUTIFUL & ATTRACTIVE
Sold by all progressive dealers.
C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd. Calcutta.

AMRUTANJAN
PAIN BALM (Regd.)

CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS
Amrutanjan Depots,
BOMBAY and MADRAS

GOVERNMENT ASTROLOGER, Emperor George V's. Horoscope Maker.
Pandint K. C. Joytisharnava's BASHI KARAN KAVACHA.
If not benefitted, Money refunded. We send a letter of Guarantee.
The wearer of this Kavacha will acquire the unique power of bringing any man or woman under his absolute control and will thus be able to accomplish, through the Agency of such man or woman anything and everything he likes. Price Rs. 8/12.
Dhanada Kavacha Rs. 8/8. Sarba Sidhi Kavacha Rs. 9.
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DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS—
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ALL MODELS AT
EXTREMELY MODERATE RATES.

BALIWALLA & HOMI
279, HORNBY ROAD, OPP. WHITEAWAY & 361, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

CITY & SUBURBS

—:o:—

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Capitol: John Gilbert and Greta Garbo in the M. G. M. Serial "Flesh and the Devil" 9 parts. Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m. Matinees on Saturday, Sunday and Monday at 4 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

Uthamna Ceremony of Kuvarbai Joshi, wife of Rustom Joshi, daughter-in-law of late Mr. Framroz Rustomji Joshi J.P. and daughter of Mr. Ardeshir Naserwanji Mulla will take place at 3 in the afternoon (Bombay time) at Frere Road, Fort, near Jame Jamshed Office, Mr. Pestonji Press's Building.

R 1613.

CENTRAL LABOUR BOARD MEMBERS' MEETING.

A meeting of the representatives of the Labour Unions on the Central Labour Board will be held today (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at Shethye Building, Poibaudi, Parel, to transact the buisness as per the agenda circulated.

INDIAN MUSIC.

The concert which was arranged for the public by Prof. Tendulker his party in the People's Jinnah Hall, to-day (Saturday) has had to be temporarily cancelled owing to the present riot trouble and the Curfew Order.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Thursday to 6 a.m. of Friday.

Small-pox attacks 8, deaths 6; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn). 74.

The total mortality this day, last year was 53.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 19th instant.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S. S. "Genova" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Wednesday the 22nd instant.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the above Society there will be a lecture by Mr. V. D. Rishi on "Where are the Dead?" in the hall of Prof. Date's school for the dumb and the deaf, Thakurdwar, Bombay, on Sunday, the 19th instant at 9 a.m. (S. T.)

FREE TUITION IN SCIENTIFIC VOCAL MUSIC.

The free class which is conducted by the Shri Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya, Kalbadevi, Bombay, every week for encouraging the art of Scientific Indian Vocal Music will be taken on Sunday, the 19th May 1929, between 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. at the Vidyalaya Hall, Kalbadevi Road, Old Telegraph Office Lane.

Principal Kapileshwari will himself conduct the class accompanied by discussion on different Ragas.

HIGH COURT

DR. RAEJI'S APPEAL

—:o:—

RS. 500 FINE INSTEAD OF 6 MONTHS' JAIL

The Hon. Justices Kemp and Baker on th eAppellate Side of the High Court delivered judgment in the appeal filed by Dr. Raeji, President of the Hindu Mahasabha of Surat against the sentence of 6 months' rigorous imprisonment passed on him on the charge of creating communal hatred under Section 153(A) I. Penal Code.

The charge was in respect of a speech delivered by Dr. Raeji on 25-9-28 at a meeting held at Surat to protest against the aggressive conduct of the Mahomedans towards the Hindus at Godhra during the riots that took place there a week earlier.

Their Lordships upheld the conviction, but in view of the fact that Dr. Raeji's indignation was aroused by a letter from "Gazi Musalmans" that was handed to him at the meeting, his sentence of 6 months' rigorous imprisonment was reduced to a fine of Rs. 500, in default 3 months' imprisonment.

As a result of this judgment Dr. Raeji who is already on bail will be let off on his paying the fine.

The prosecution alleged that in the course of his speech, Dr. Raeji, on being handed the letter from "Gazi Mussalman", took out a knife from his pocket and made such gestures as would incite the audience to retaliate by violence against the Mahomedans. Moreover the tenour of his speech was also alleged to be of an inflamatory character.

The Special First Class Magistrate sentenced him to 6 months' r. i. which was confirmed by the Sessions Judge of Surat in appeal.

The accused then approached the High Court in revision.

Their Lordships, in their judgment observed that the accused's words and gestures could only have tended to accentuate the bitterness existing between the two communities. At such a juncture, it was the duuty of leaders to use temperate and moderate language.

EDITOR'S INDISCRETION.

Proceeding their Lordships referred to the publication of the letter from "Gazi Mussalman" by the local Gujarati weekly "Deshbandhu". Though the letter was read out to the meeting by Dr. Raeji, and it was published by the paper as part of the report of the proceedings, their Lordships observed that the Editor acted very reprehensively in publishing that letter, and in doing so he was not inserting a pure item of news, but a communication the publication of which might easily render him liable to charge under Section 153A (the same charge as against Dr. Raeji).

Their Lordships on the evidence came to the conclusion that the accused's intention, in making the speech and particularly his gestures with the knife, was to incite the audience against the Mahomedans. The disturbances at Surat three days later were a direct consequence of the accused's speech.

As regards the sentence, their Lordships took into consideration the facts that Dr. Raeji received great provocation during his speech on reading that letter from a "Mussalman Gazi" threatening vengeance. Also in a measure that he said was in self-protection. His life was also threatened, and for 14 days after the speech, he was under police protection. It seemed he had been marked out for assassination—the fate of his colleague the President of the Godhra Hindu Mahasabha. Under the circumstances, their Lordships altered the sentence as above.

READ

TO-MORROW'S

SUNDAY CHRONICLE

—:o:—

For the Eighth wonder of the World.

Articles to be noted :—

Rise of the New East.
Cult of the Drill Sergeant.
Experiment with Sex.
Electricity from the Sea.

DO NOT MISS YOUR COPY.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN YOUH CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Ensuing Session at Khar

The arrangements for holding the Conference are almost complete. The President-elect arrives to-day motoring from Poona. The Conference begins at 4 p.m. on Sunday and the following is the complete programme for the two days:

SUNDAY (19-5-28).

8-30 a.m. Hoisting the National Flag (by Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram).
9 a.m.: Opening Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition.
4-0 p.m.: Open Session of the Conference.
6-30 to 8-0 p.m.: Physical Culture Demonstration.
9-0 p.m.: Subject Committee Sitting.

MONDAY (20-5-29.)

9-0 a.m.: Open Session of the Conference.
11-30 to 2 p.m.: Interval.
2-0 to 2-30 p.m.: "Youth Parliament".
2-20 to 6-30 p.m.: Conference.
6-30 to 7-0: Prof. Deodhar's School of Indian Music.
7-0 to 8-0 p.m.: Drama. (Worli Young Amateurs).
8-0 to 9-0 p.m.: Garba Dance.

The volunteers who have sent their names and those who wish to work during the Conference are requested to come to the Pandal at 4 p.m. (S.T.) The "Youth Parliament" will be staged at 2-0 p.m. on Monday and the motion before the House will be "The Boycott of British Goods". Those youths who wish to participate in the Parliament Debate should send in their names immediately to the Secretary. Delegates visitors are requested to come earlier and be in their seats with a view to begin the Conference in time.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT YOUTH CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Youths! Come in your thousands. Make the Conference a success.

President:—Mr. Gadgil of Poona Youth League.

Place:—Laxmi Society's Pavilion 10th Road Khar.

Dates:—19th and 20th May 1929. (Sunday and Monday).

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram will perform National Flag hoisting ceremony on 19th Sunday Morning at 8-30 a.m.

Delegates fees As. 8. Visitors fees:—As 4. Ladies:—free.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

—:o:—

Revised Figures of 1928.

Yield Per Acre: Revised: 152.9 lbs against estimated: 151.8 lbs.

Area under cultivation: 469,46,000 acres against estimated 4,69,43,000 acres.

Area picked: Revised figures: 4,44,78,000 acres against estimated: 4,53,26,000 acres.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

Weather too cold. Heavy rain East Belt Alabama South Texas. Entire belt partly cloudy. Mississipi river rising above danger line. Levee holding firm and severely strained. Between midnight and day-break weather cold. No precipitation.

TRAM CAR COLLISION AT TWO TANKS

—:o:—

THREE PERSONS INJURED

A serious tram car collision took place at Two Tanks on Friday noon resulting in serious injuries to three passengers and smash of the tram car to pieces.

It appears that a water pipe had burst on the up tram line between Grant Road corner and Two Tanks causing all tram service to run on the down line. At about 2-30 p.m. a trailer tram car No. 205, 206 was proceeding towards Mazagaon from Grant Road, and another tram car No. 297-298 was coming from the opposite direction. The tram car No. 205 was being taken to the up line from the down line at Two Tanks when the rear bogey derailed, at the same time the car coming from the opposite direction dashed against the rear bogey which had been derailed, over-turning the derailed bogey with passengers, with the result that the bogey was shattered to pieces, and three of the passengers were injured. The injured persons, namely, Jankibai (40), Beheram Rustom and Abdul Mohamed were removed to hospital. The police have charged the driver Abdul Razak who was in charge of the tram car No. 297-298 with rash and negligent driving.

PUBLIC MEETING AT JINNAH HALL

—:o:—

If the Bombay Textile deadlock continues as at present a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay is proposed to be held at the Jinnah Hall, Congress House, Girgaum, Bombay, on Monday, the 20th instant at 6-30 p.m. under the joint auspices of the F Ward (Parel) District Congress Committee and the Bombay Mill Workers' (National Flag) Union to consider the situation created by the strike.

YOUTH LEAGUE, MATUNGA.

Under the auspices of the above League, there will be a public meeting to protest against the action of Millowners in witholding payment of the April wages of the millworkers, at 9 p.m. to-day, (Saturday), at Napoo Hall, Matunga, G.I.P. Leaders of the Girni Kamgar Union will address the meeting.

ID PRAYER ON ESPLANADE MAIDAN

—:o:—

Mussalmans of Bombay are aware that I'd prayers will as usual be held on Esplanade Maidan on Monday, the 20th instant. As usual, a shamiana will be set up and arrangement for exchange of greetings will be made; but this year it is difficult to make arrangements for cloth or any other kind of "farsh". The contractor does not take the responsibility for all the "fsh", but a part of it he will supply. Therefore, I have been forced to request the Muslim brethren that either some one should get ready to supply the "farsh" and inform, or they should themselves bring prayer carpets for their use with them, just as Muslims in Calcutta do every year.

ABU-YUSUF ASFAHANI.

OIL SHOP-KEEPER STABBED

A stabbing affray took place at Lalbag on Friday evening in which Ismail Mahomed was seriously injured. It appears that the injured man had an oil shop at Lalbaug. He was going home after closing the shop when he was stabbed by one Babu who, it is alleged had some grudge against him. He was taken to the K. E. M. Hospital where he is detained. He received a wound on the stomach.

Latest Cotton Quotations

(From Our Correspondent)

JULY.

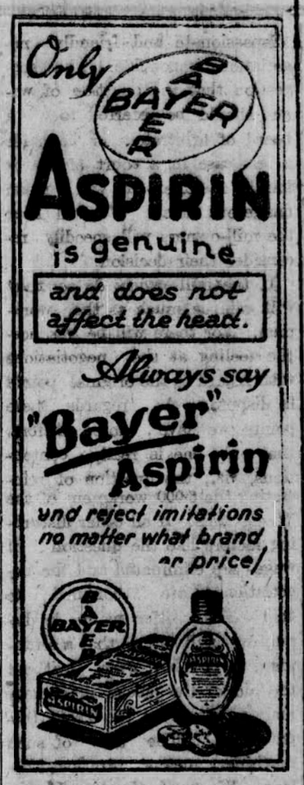
NEW YORK.

—:o:—

	May 17.
Previous Closing Rate	18.69
To-day's Opening Rate	18.75 to 18.74
Difference	plus.06 to plus .05
Today's Closing Rate	18.65
Difference	—.04

LIVERPOOL.

	May 17.
Previous Closing Rate	9.91
To-day's Opening Rate	9.97
Difference	plus .06
To-day's Closing Rate	9.96
Difference	plus .05



THE WEATHER

—:o:—

FURTHER DUST-STORMS IN NORTH-WEST INDIA

POONA, May 17.

The western disturbance has caused further duststorms in Northwest India and local rain along the frontier, the Western Himalayas and in East Rajputana. There has been nearly general rain in Assam and local rain in Burma, while a few falls have occurred in Bengal. Elsewhere the weather remains dry.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Fort Blair quarter of an inch; Victoria Point one and a half; Amherst three quarters; Rangoon and Mandalay a half; Monywa and Maymyo a quarter; Cherrapunji seven; Silchar four; Sibsagar one and a half; Gauhati and Dhubri one; Jalpaiguri three quarters; Shillong a half; Jessore, Mymensing Mussoorie and Meerut a quarter; Sonamarg three quarters; Srinagar a half; and Dalhousie, Jaipur and Ajmer a quarter.

Forecast.—Decrease in Kashmir and Rajputana and increase in Assam and Bengal.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 17/5/1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.866 inches (.043 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.040

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.6

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 93.8 degrees (2.7 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 81.8 degrees (2.2 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 56 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 200 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 25.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 1

OPENING OF THE KASHELI BRIDGE

The Director of information writes:—

Motorists will be glad to learn that the Kasheli Bridges across the two arms of the Bassein Creek are now open to vehicular traffic, the roadway and approaches having been completed and thrown open early this month. These bridges were constructed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation primarily to carry the Tansa Water mains over the creek. As a bridge at this point to carry the Bombay Agra Road was an urgent necessity it was decided that a roadway should be provided over the bridge at the cost of Government and that Government should construct the necessary approaches.

The total cost of the work amounted to over Rs. 64 lakhs, of which Government contributed Rs. 16.89 lakhs, i.e., Rs. 13 lakhs as the share for the roadway over the bridges and the island which separates them, plus Rs. 3.89 lakhs, the cost of the approaches.

The completion of this connecting link on the Bombay Agra Road avoids the long detour via Shil and Kalyan which was formerly necessary and shortens the distance between Bombay and Nasik by about 13 miles.

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DO not regard yourself as cured the moment quinine has driven away the fever. The extreme weakness of your blood—caused by the ravages of the malaria parasite—must first of all be conquered if you want to regain full health.

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YUSUF BUILDING, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle
SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1929.

The Strike Situation.

—:o:—

The mill strike in the City is dragging on day after day, week after week, yet, neither of the contending parties nor the Government seem disposed to make a decisive move to bring the struggle to an end. On the contrary, fresh complications arise which make the prospect of an amicable settlement recede farther and farther. The most serious one is the mill-owners' decision to withhold the workmen's earned wages for the month of April till the workmen break the strike and put in six days of work. This is a most ill-advised step on the part of the mill-owners and a sorry and futile method, indeed, of persuading the workmen to resume work. The legality of the action is at the best doubtful. We concede that a sudden strike, without any notice, is a breach of contract and entitles the mill-owners concerned, if they so choose, to dismiss the strikers and even sue them for damages. But we doubt very much if they are entitled to forfeit the wages actually earned by the strikers.

From the point of view of equity and fairplay, the mill-owners' action is more open to question. The workmen have no bank balances to rely upon till their rights are asserted through law courts. They ever live from hand to mouth and any delay in the payment of their wages means to them either starvation or crushing indebtedness. In these circumstances, for the mill-owners to delay the payment of earned wages is a step fraught with a grave menace to public peace. Besides, by persisting in the delay, they are only alienating the sympathies of almost every section of the public. Moderate Labour leaders like Messrs. Ginwalla and Bakhale, who have strongly disapproved of the strike and have boldly assisted the mill-owners in persuading the strikers to resume work, have felt constrained to say publicly that the mill-owners' action in withholding April wages is utterly unjustifiable. Even the Government felt it necessary to address a letter to the Mill-owners' Association suggesting to it the desirability of reconsidering its decision. But the Association has chosen to be adamant on the point. The worst result of such an attitude is to make anything like dispassionate and friendly negotiations impossible. The suggestion that the question of wages should be referred to a board of arbitrators or be made a test case in a court of law is hardly feasible. It will mean dangerous delay. We still hope the mill-owners will speedily reconsider their decision.

If the mill-owners do so they will gain as much as the workmen. For there will be less hostile feeling at the negotiations with regard to the original points in dispute. As regards these points we have noted before, that only one is really contentious, viz., the question of reinstating the 6,000 workmen of the Wadia Mills. If all other disturbing factors like the question of wages are eliminated and the negotiations are confined to this and other points in dispute we still believe that a settlement is possible even without the aid of the official machinery made available by the Trade Disputes Act. The use of such machinery means vexatious delays. We trust, therefore, that both mill-owners and workmen will agree to refer the matters of dispute to a non-official board of arbitration. We understand that Mr. Meyer Nissim, the Mayor of the City, has offered to take the initiative in the matter of arbitration. He would suggest a panel of ten influential men of the City enjoying the confidence of the general public, from amongst whom, he wishes the mill-owners and workmen should by agreement select three to form the board of arbitrators on the clear understanding that both parties refer all the outstanding matters of dispute to the board and agree to accept its award without question. We hope both the contending parties will accept this scheme of the Mayor. It would be ruinous to prolong the strike any further.

The Popularity of G. B. S.

—:o:—

That Shaw's plays have enjoyed a well-merited popularity in Bombay is a compliment which that city has paid, not to Shaw but to itself. It shows that Bombay is progressive enough to appreciate, not indeed what has yet to be appreciated, but what has, after all, been appreciated not so long ago by the people of England. We know of an undergraduate at Oxford, who in the first years of the war was laughed down at a meeting of the Literary Society of his college, for the bold assertion that Shaw was the greatest English dramatist after Shakespeare. Yet to-day, this assertion would be something of a common-place in literary circles in England. For Shaw's popularity, nobody can be blamed but Shaw himself. G. B. S. has out-shouted everybody else, with the advantage of having in him something to shout about. If he were not the terrible fellow that he is for making himself heard and felt, he would, very likely, have joined the ranks of those possessors of "patient merit" whose unfortunate fate has been deplored ever since the days of Prince Hamlet. And there is no chance to-day of a writer being heard of after his death, who has not made himself heard, living. For in spite of what history may have to tell us of the posthumous fame of writers neglected in their own day, it is extremely improbable that the modern world has the time to rake up pearls from the dust-heaps of the past—even the immediate past.

A nation's ear has been compared by a modern essayist to the land at its disposal. There is not enough of it to go round. He who would gain possession of what he considers his proper share of it, must do what the first possessors of most ancient and now very coveted landed estates did—fight for it. And G. B. S. has fought for it like a Trojan. He took the great English People by the ear and showed it the ignorance, the cruelty and the stupidity on which so much of what it fondly called the great English tradition, was founded. The audacity of it was such that it took the Englishman some time even to be uncomfortable about it. Once, however, that his self-complacence received a shock, ever so slight, it did not take him long to boil over with indignation. The Dean of the Oxford College, which has already been mentioned, was so shocked with what Shaw made of the historic figure of Cleopatra, in "Caesar and Cleopatra", that he vented his spleen by remarking that Shaw's Cleopatra answered to nothing so well as one's notions of a scullery-maid; adding petulantly, "the only type of woman Shaw seems to know"!

The reverential irreverence of Shaw, the sensitive, supple mind, and the great heart camouflaging itself behind an un-Quixotelike and deliberate knight-errantry, ever in arms against the sea of evils that modern civilisation throws up; the brilliant invective, the ruthless exposure of sham and hypocrisy—these it has taken the English some time to understand and appreciate. Naturally. And the man responsible, almost solely responsible, for bringing about this understanding and this appreciation, in what is, relatively speaking, a short space of time, is none other than George Bernard Shaw.

Still They Come.

—:o:—

Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette" informed us that, pending the deputation of Mr. P. E. Perceival on the Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee, Mr. K. W. Barlee I.C.S., had been appointed to act as Judicial Commissioner of Sind. No Indian has so far been appointed as the head of the Judiciary in Sind, in spite of the fact that the Civil List discloses that there have always been some Indians on the bench of the Sind Court. But they have been allowed to function only as Additional Judicial Commissioners. Mr. Rupchand Bilaram has been an Additional Judicial Commissioner for a number of years. Mr. Barlee has been until quite recently a District and Sessions Judge working under the Judicial Commissioner's Court. This superseding of a competent Indian by a junior, though a member of the heaven-born service, is most ill-advised specially in making appointments to a court of justice. We do not know how often Indians have thus been compelled to give place to their European juniors so far as the court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind is concerned. The injustice is heightened by the fact that in this particular case, the vacancy created by Mr. Perceival's deputation is a temporary one—though we claim the right of Indians to permanent appointment as heads of the Judiciary in Sind. The Government of Sir Frederick Sykes must rectify the obvious blunderings of the Legal Department.

Viceroy's Thanksgiving Fund.

—:o:—

The inauguration of a Thanksgiving Fund under Viceregal auspices to mark the joy and relief of the subjects of His Majesty King George V. in India at his return to good health after a serious illness is an excellent proposal. The Viceroy says in his appeal that the Fund will be devoted to provide medical relief in this country and the fact that contribution to the Fund will help in alleviating the hardships of the poor patient and in eradicating disease should make a special appeal to all classes of the population to make it a great success. We hope the contributions will flow in rapidly for such a good cause.

THE STRIKE AND THE RIOTS

—:o:—

AN INSIDE VIEW

AS A PLEBIAN SEES THEM

IV.*

'That the present strike is an act of wilful sabotage' is the conclusion to which I have been irresistibly driven by a close study of all the material facts since the assumption of leadership of the workers by the leaders of the Workers and Peasants' Party. The developments in the Labour situation since 1927 mark a triumph for the Peasants and Workers' Party. The leaders, therefore, have nothing to be penitent about, as they have never disguised their convictions, although, their writings and pronouncements in relation to the strikes are cloaked in the garb of Trade Unionism. The general public, however, have not yet realised the inward character of these disturbances in the Labour world. The general sympathy is always with the workers on the ground that Labour which is poor, unorganised and downtrodden, can do no wrong. It is not the contention urged in these columns that the workers do not deserve public sympathy. But, it is very essential that the general public should know very clearly the implications of these disturbances. And if the general public will extend its support to the programme of the Workers and Peasants' Party, then even if the industry and the community do suffer, still, it would be possible to carry to the logical conclusion the programme of the Workers and Peasants' Party and to make a bold bid for the advent of the Utopia which is promised by the Workers and Peasants. The only result of a camouflaged Communist programme is that Communism does not gather as much strength as it would if enlightened public opinion were openly on its side and the Government and foreign capital are reaping the harvest. To the sceptic, I would only say: inquire why it is said in informed circles that the prospects of the transfer of law and order in the Bombay Presidency are remote under the new constitution, though the transfer of law and order in a province like Madras is regarded as a certainty; also inquire how many changes have taken place in the last three years in firms of Managing Agents of textile mills and in how many cases are the new firms of Managing Agents of European firms?

MORE BRITISH THAN RUSSIAN.

The widespread belief is that there is Russian money behind the unrest. My own view for which I can cite no proof except the well-known characteristics of human nature is that the greater probabilities are that the support is derived from the same source from which Miss Mayo derived her support. Does it not stand to reason that they pay the piper who benefits by the tune that is played. Is it really urged that the British vested interests are not far-seeing enough to realise the advantages to be derived from the unrest flowing from activities which we are witnessing? The history of British colonisation of India is replete with instances of far-seeing wisdom on the part of British vested interests. Why did they spread English education although they foresaw that it might lead to demands for Western institutions? Because they knew that cultural conquest was more lasting than the conquest of the sword. Why did the missionaries spread themselves all over the country and dedicate themselves to the cause of education, medical relief and amelioration of the condition of the masses? Let me repeat, although I am neither anti-British nor unappreciative of the benefits of British rule and missionary activities in the country that their object is the perpetuation of British domination. If it is admitted that foreign money and foreign brains are connected with the unrest which we see manifested the greater probabilities certainly are that they are in inspiration and character more British than Russian.

THE SEVENTEEN DEMANDS

But, whether the inspiration is Russian or British, let me state the case for my belief that the present strike has no trade union or economic basis and can only be explained as an item in the Communist programme of the Workers and Peasants' Party. The analysis of the Seventeen Demands put forward by the Joint Strike Committee has shown that they cannot be said to justify to any extent the series of strikes ending in the general strike of last year. But, whether the strikes which led to the Fawcett Inquiry were justified or not the present strike is certainly not. Let us examine the grounds advanced for the present strike and the demands put forward for the termination of the present strike. The issue on which the general strike was declared was that the Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association refused to examine witnesses and otherwise to follow a procedure advocated by the Red Flag Union for the investigation of complaints of victimisation. But, the demand at is now made, as a condition of calling of the strike is that 6,000 workers of Wadia Mills who have been displaced by the employment of

(Continued on page 14.)

*Previous articles appeared on 9th, 11th and 14th instant respectively.

Notes of the Day

Royal Optimism.

Iraq has a King who suits British aims and ambitions in that country exceedingly well. His critics point out, of course, that if he did not, he would not be allowed to retain his throne by the Power who regards the happiness and welfare of Iraquis as her very particular concern. British anxiety for the material improvement of Iraq is now well-known and King Feisul, as the faithful henchman of Britain, is naturally the first to recognise this. In an official welcome to the new British Commissioner of Iraq, Sir Gilbert Clayton, His Majesty was pleased to express his royal optimism that "with the help of her great ally Britain, Iraq had surmounted most of her difficulties and could look forward to the future" with great hopes of rapid material progress. Were not the British capitalists there ready "to take interest in construction works and fruitful enterprise?" And are not British Army officers present in Iraq to train an army to see—that Iraq remains, like Egypt, under the heel of Britain? What more can "sane and level-headed" men in Iraq want?

An Engineered Movement.

It is understood that the Report of the Burma Provincial Simon Committee has been completed and that it has urged the separation of Burma from India, with an alternative proposal for complete financial autonomy, excluding the military. It is notorious that the separatist movement has been for the most part engineered by British vested interests in pursuance of their traditional policy of creating as many Usters in the Indian dominions as possible. But it is only a small section of the Burmese public that is at all enamoured of the movement and a smaller section that appreciates all its implications.

Burma Sees It Through.

None will be deceived by the officially dominated Simonite Committee's echoing "His Master's Voice". If the British think that the Burmese people as a whole want separation and that the principle of Self-determination must for once be respected, let the Burmese people's unanimous desire to be rid of British domination be also respected. The Indian people are prepared to extend the principle of Self-determination to Burma, but they have the full confidence that Burma in her own interests will voluntarily remain an autonomous member of the Free Indian Federation.

Coastal Reservation.

Opponents of Mr. Haji's Coastal Reservation Bill often tell us that Australia, who has now reserved her coastal traffic for her own vessels, intends to repeal the reservation clauses from her Navigation Act. Even if this is true, it may only mean that the Act has fairly fulfilled its purpose in developing Australia's shipping industry. But we doubt if the Report is true at all. According to the Melbourne correspondent of the "Times", a representative of the Australian steamship owners, giving evidence before the Tariff Board recently, said that the abolition of the coastal clauses of the Navigation Act would mean the destruction of Australian shipping. It does not seem likely that the Australian Government will act against the interests of their own shippers.

Welcome To Mr. Kabali.

The Karachi Municipality has resolved to present an address of welcome to Mr. P. N. Kabali, the Indian airman, who is leaving England on a solo flight to India on the 25th instant. Mr. Kabali will arrive in Karachi in the first week of June and will in all probability fly down to Bombay after a brief halt at Karachi. We trust the Bombay Corporation, too, will present him with a welcome address. The first Indian to attempt a 6,000-mile flight deserves a rousing public welcome.

A Thought for the Day.

"There is a great man who makes every man feel small. But the real great man is the man who makes every man feel great."

G. K. CHESTERTON.

PROTEST AGAINST "REIGN OF TERROR" IN INDIA

—:o:—

Miss Yusuf Presides over Limehouse Meeting in London

SYMPATHY WITH MEERUT PRISONERS

(From A Special Corresponuent.)

LONDON, May 2.

The League Against Imperialism held a meeting on Monday, April 29th, at the Limehouse Town Hall, Major Attlee's constituency to protest against the Government's repression in India.

MISS YUSUF PRESIDES.

The Hall was packed with workers and tremendous enthusiasm was displayed when the Chairman Miss Yusuf, of the Indian National Congress Committee, opened the meeting. She mentioned that at the last meeting held in the same place under the auspices of the League, Mrs. Naidu spoke. Since then we had seen several incidents happening in India portraying the repression and terrorism prevailing in India. She called upon Mr. S. Saklatvala as the first speaker.

Saklatvala, in opening conveyed the reply of Mr. Winterton to Mr. Thurtle, in the House of Commons, that in all probability the League Against Imperialism would be a banned organisation in India, and went on to deal with the actual repressive measures just enacted in India. The progress of the Public Safety Bill through the Assembly was given and the final act of the Viceroy in "passing" the Bill into "Law".

He gave examples of similar procedure of socalled "democratic" rule, and brought the House down with his condemnation of British Imperialism, linking up the action of the Labour Party as being a part of the same Capitalist treachery against the workers "whether they are Indians or British, Chinese or Egyptians; they are treated in exactly the same way, hounded and attacked, all for the profit-making machine of British Imperialism".

The next speaker was, Mr. Bridgeman, who in a calm reasoned speech dealt with Iperialism and its effects upon the workers. He, moved the following resolution:—

WAR ON WORKERS MOVEMENT

"This meeting of London workers held at Limehouse Town Hall on April 29th 1929, protests against the acts of repression amounting to a veritable reign of terror, which the British Government has initiated against the Workers' and Peasants of India, against the Indian Trade Union movement, and against the mass movement of the Indian people in favour of national independence.

Authentic material has been received with regard to the recent arrests in all parts of India of prominent Trade Union and political leaders 31 in all, who have been rendering active service to the masses of India in their struggle for social; economic and political emancipation. The majority of those who have been cast into prison are active officials of the militant Trade Unions or leading members of the All-India Workers and Peasants Party, one is an ex-President and Executive member of the All-India Trade Union Congress, eight are members of the All-India Congress Committee and two of them are English comrades employed as organisers by the Indian Trade Unions.

Hundreds of houses have been searched by the police including Trade Union offices, and the offices of the Youth organisation and the seizure of books and papers which has taken place, is hampering the work of these organisations. The arrested leaders were taken handcuffed on long railway journeys.

STOP REIGN OF TERROR.

This reign of terror, reinforced as it is by the repressive legislation of the Trades Dispute Act and the Public Safety Act, which were forced through the Assembly by the British Viceroy, aims at the complete destruction of the Workers' and Peasants Parties, which in a predominantly agricultural country such as India, China or Russia, are indispensable for the building up of an effective industrial organisation of labour. It aims at crippling the Trade Union movement at bringing the Indian workers completely under the control of the British Government, at crushing the rising Youth movement and so thwarting the general mass movement for the national independence of India.

This meeting, convinced that the continued subjection of the coloured races endangers the standards of the workers throughout the world and especially in Britain were a relatively high standard of living has been won, calls upon the British Trade Union movement as well as upon all organisations and individuals interested in the emancipation of the colonial people to lose no time in coming to the rescue of the Indian victims of British Imperialist terror, by making the freedom of India a leading issue at the forthcoming General Election, and by demanding the release of the persons detained for trial at Meerut as well as of the 24 persons convicted during the martial law regime in the Punjab in 1919 who are still undergoing imprisonment in Burma the Andaman islands and elsewhere, and by sending messages of encouragement and solidarity to the All-India Trade Union Congress and to the All-India Workers and Peasants Party.

INDIA'S FREEDOM AN INTERNATIONAL QUESTION.

The League Against Imperialism is making a similar call to all Trade Union and Workers' organisations in the imperialist and colonial countries, so that the movement for the independence of India may be a mass movement in the full sense of the word and that thereby a demonstration may be given to the workers and peasants of India that they do not stand alone and isolated in their heroic struggle".

The next speaker was W. Tapsell, the Young Communist League candidate for Limehouse constituency, who has come out as an independent fighter for Communism against the three capitalist parties Conservative, Liberal and Labour. He spoke in a vigorous manner, and dealt with the immediate issues facing the British workers and took comparisons of the life under which the Indian and other colonial people lived and worked with the British worker.

Then the following resolution was put:—

"This meeting of London workers held at the Limehouse Town Hall, deplores the participation of the Labour party in the Liberal-Tory Statutory Commission which was met from the first by the almost universal boycott of the Indian people. An enquiry that it could have made was therefore rendered sterile, while the procession of the Commission through India was marked by violent police action, cavalry charges and loss of life, the death of Lajpat Rai the Lion of the Punjab, being connected with it.

The arrival of the Commission at Victoria Station on the 26th April was also on a scale marked with police violence, unparalled during the past many years, particularly on our Indian comrades present there.

This meeting calls upon the labour members of the Simon Commission to withdraw from it while there is still time, so that no hindrance may be put by a British Labour Government of India regaining her complete national independence."

The meeting ended with the singing of a revolutionary song and cheers rent the Hall for the Independence of India.

Perso-Swedish Treaty

—:o:—

TEHERAN, May 17.

Permanent treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between Persia and Sweden has been signed. —Reuter.

CALCUTTA BURGLARIES GANG CASE

SIXTY ARRESTS MADE

CALCUTTA, May 17.

Sixty arrests have been made up to now in connection with the Calcutta burglaries gang case.—Free Press.

REFER TEXTILE DISPUTE TO ARBITRATION

(Continued from page 1.)

gram the Bombay Mill Workers' (National Flag) Union sent to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 11th Inst:—"Bombay Millworkers Union consider Millowners withholding wages unfair unjust, illegal. Pray intervene to avoid developments, Responsibility for any serious turn will lie on Millowners.—"Choksy."

Millowners Quote the "Pravda"

—:o:—

The following Manifesto of the Executive Bureau of Red T. U. International on the Bombay Mill Strike is sent by the Secretary of the Mill owners' Association and is stated to be published in "Pravda," No. 98, April 28, 1929.

To the workers of the whole World and to the workers of India.

A general strike of the Bombay Textile workers has been declared. Out of 150,000 men and women, 130,000 have struck work. The vanguard of the Indian proletariat, the textile workers of Bombay, begin again the struggle which they ended six months ago only after they had suffered hunger and other privations in the course of their heroic strike which lasted six months.

The Bombay Textile workers refused to follow their reformist leaders, as during their bitter fight the workers saw that these leaders betrayed them. The influence of Joshi, Bakhale and other reformists among the Bombay Textile workers is nil. The number of members of the reformist union which reached the figure of 8,000 is falling each day. The Bombay Textile workers had elected new "revolutionary" leaders. The "revolutionary union" recently organised succeeded in uniting, within a space of a few months, over 65,000 members.

British Imperialists and Anglo-Indian capitalists are afraid of the incredibly rapid growth of the "revolutionary" trade union movement, they hastened to arrest 31 "revolutionary" leaders among whom were the most prominent leaders of the Bombay Textile workers "Revolutionary Union."

The heroic proletariat of Bombay is again at the death-grip with capitalism. New leaders from the workers have replaced the arrested "revolutionaries." The new leaders must prevent the mistakes of the last strike from happening again; they must strongly resist the attempts of the reformists to take part in the strike in order to betray it; they must unveil the treason of all those who like Joshi, Bakhale and others join the capitalists and the Government for the common attack on the "revolutionary wing" of the Indian Trade Union movement. "Young labour leaders" can lead the Bombay workers to victory if only they will conduct a bitter struggle against the employers and the reformists.

The vanguard of the Indian proletariat, the textile workers of Bombay are fighting for their very existence. They fight against Indian and foreign capital; they fight for Indian independence.

The workers of the whole World render your assistance to the Bombay textile workers.

Long live the heroic proletariat of Bombay!!

Long live the "revolutionary Indian Trade Union Movement."

WANTED UNITED FRONT

—:o:—

"NATIONAL FLAG" UNION'S CALL TO LABOUR LEADERS

BOMBAY, May 17.

The Bombay Mill-workers' (National Flag) Union have issued the following statement to the Press:—

Evil counsels seem to have prevailed with the mill-owners and it appears from the attitude they have adopted with regard to the payment of April wages, they are heading toward utter disaster.

The deputation of the Textile Labour Union which waited on the Mill-owners on Thursday received an answer which is as deplorable as it is bankrupt of statesmanship. We are told that the Textile Labour Union are very much despondent about the callous attitude of the Mill-owners and that they are considering the question as to whether they should take recourse to direct action. In our opinion it is time that the different Unions representing the Mill workers of Bombay shook off all sense of false prestige and dignity. They should now put heads together and evolve a programme of action which will compel the Mill-owners to come to a satisfactory settlement of the issues involved in the present Textile deadlock. We think a preliminary meeting of the representatives of the 3 Unions should be held without any avoidable delay and there come to some provisional agreement as to the future line of action.

We cannot help stating here that on Wednesday, the conduct of the Police towards peaceful workers gathered in front of the Mills demanding their legitimate wages has not been what it ought to have been. Complaints have reached us regarding the behaviour of the Police in certain quarters and if timely measures are not taken by the authorities concerned there is every possibility of the situation taking an ugly turn.

It is regrettable the telegram from the Bombay Mill Workers' Union despatched to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has not in any way eased the situation. On the other hand the decision of the Home Member has definitely tightened it.

CAR OF TEXTILE UNION STONED

—:o:—

At about 11 a.m. a motor car containing some members of the Bombay Textile Labour Union was passing from Nagu Sayaji Wadi. It was stoned by some strikers. Mr. Gadkeri, one of the officers of that Union was injured by stone throwing.

460 men went to Crescent Mill in the morning with the intention to offer Satyagraha. But when they came to know that the Mahomedan weavers who are daily attending the mills were not coming as the management had not sent lorries to fetch them, the strikers who had collected in the compound at once resumed work. But 160 of them did not go to work in the afternoon.

WOMEN WORKERS IN COURT

—:o:—

ALLEGED TO BE MEMBERS OF UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY

(1) Bhimabai Gopal; (2) Shantibai Ramchandra, (3) Vithubai Yesu, (4) Jigubai, (5) Sakubai Tukaram; (6) Bhimabai Narayan; (7) Jijabai Shivram; (8) Jankibai Govind; (9) Anandibai Mahadeo; (10) Bhagubai Raghu; (11) Savitribai Sakharam; (12) Janubai Bhagwan; (13) Gangubai Hari; (14) Anandibai Bhiva and (15) Sajubai Shiva were arrested at 8 a.m. on 23rd April on a charge of being members of an unlawful assembly with a common object of preventing the workers of the Spring Mill from going to work by show of criminal force. They were let out on bail.

These accused were placed before Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla in the Dadar Police Court on the 1st and the 13th instant. But the case had to be adjourned to the 30th instant for want of time.

Mr. Kothare appeared for the prosecution while Mr A. R. Gadkeri conducted the accused.

MILL WORKER'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH

Kodiba Daskoo, a mill worker residing at B.D.D. Chawl Worli, was found with a cut on his throat in his room. He was unconscious and was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where he died on Friday evening.

12 MORE MILLS REOPEN ON FRIDAY

—:o:—

BOMBAY, May 17.

The Secretary, Millowners' Association, writes:—

12 more mills have re-opened today and the number of hands present is 10,000 more than yesterday.

GOVT. MONOPOLIES IN NAWANAGAR STATE

—:o:—

MR. MANILAL KOTHARI'S WIRE TO JAMSAHEB

PATIALA, May 17.

Mr. Manilal Kothari who arrived here yesterday has sent the following telegram to H. H. Maharajah Jamsaheb on the subject of his recent measure of monopolies and the arrest of Lavanprasad, a public worker of Jamnagar:—

"Exceedingly regret your Highness's recent measure of monopolies and Lavanprasad's arrest. Monopolies of every day use articles such as kerosene oil, matches, tobacco, tea, lime, dry fruit etc. are bound to paralyse general trade and as a consequent rise in prices of articles cause acute economic distress and discontent amongst the people already weighed down by heavy taxation. Monopolies like these cannot be defended on any economic or constitutional ground. Lavanprasad is quite right in representing this great public grievance to your highness and his arrest on that account is altogether illegal and unjustified. I earnestly appeal to your Highness to kindly abolish monopolies at an early date and direct the immediate release of Lavanprasad."—Free Press.

HINDU WOMAN'S TRAGIC DEATH

—:o:—

ALLEGED BRUTAL CONDUCT OF MOTOR DRIVER

The Bombay police are investigating a case regarding the tragic death of a Hindu woman named Jijabai Tukaram. On Thursday night she was found helpless and injured by a policeman on duty at Carnac Road. From enquiries made it appears that she was knocked down by a motor car No. 4768 in Nagdevi Street an hour and a half earlier. The driver of the car, it is alleged, put her into the car and under the pretext of removing her to the Hospital drove to Carnac Bunder and left her in the street helpless. He then absconded.

The polic removed the woman to the hospital where she died two hours after admission. The body has been removed to the morgue for examination.

PENALISING OF MOHAN-BAGAN GOALIE

INDIAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION ACTION CONDEMNED

CALCUTTA, May 17.

Penalising Mohan Bagan's goalie, following Saturday's incident, by the Indian Football Association is condemned severely by the Indian press and football experts.

"Liberty" writes: if the Association is really anxious for clean game it must atone for its conduct by rescinding the decision and making is if a thoroughly representative body.

"A. B. Patrika" calls suspension absolutely ill-advised and unjustifiable.

"Statesman" sees the glimmer of hope as by tact and forbearance the threatened withdrawal of Indian clubs may yet be averted.—Free Press.

Mr. Cook's name removed from mining Academy

—:o:—

Moscow 17/5.—The Mining Academy has removed Mr. Arthur Cook's name charging him with fraternising with the Prince of Wales.—Free Press.

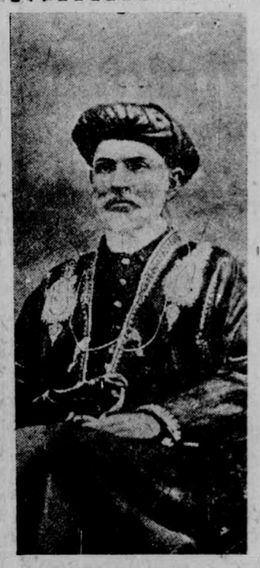
JAM SAHIB AND MONOPOLIES

MR. MANILAL KOTHARI'S TELEGRAM

PATIALA, May 17.

Mr. Manilal Kothari, who arrived here yesterday, has sent the following telegram to H. H. the Jam Saheb of Ntwanaagar on the subject of His Highness' recent measure of monopolies and the arrest of Mr. Lavan Prasad, a public worker of Jamnagar:

"Exceedingly regret Your Highness' recent measure of monopolies and Mr. Lavan Prasad's arrest. Monopolies in regard to articles of every day use such as kerosine oil, matches, tobacco, tea, lime and dry fruit, and the consequent rise in the price of articles cause acute economic distress and discontent amonst people already weighed down by heavy taxation. Monopolies like these cannot be depended on any economic or constitutional grounds. Mr. Lavan Prtsad was quite right in representing this great public grievance to Your Highness and his arrest on that account is altogether illegal and unjustified. I earnestly appetl to Your Highness to kindly abolish the monopolies at an early date and direct the immediate release of Mr. Lavan Prastd". —A. P.



Mr. Sheikh Oosmani Kureshi, a leading Muslim citizen of Ahmedabad, who died recently at the ripe old age of 90.

CONGRESS WORK IN RAJASTHAN

PUBLIC MEETING AT BEAWAR CONSIDERS REORGANISATION

BEAWAR, May 17.

A largely attended public meeting was held here last night when speeches were made by Mr. Haribhan Upadhyaya, Editor, "Tyagbhoomi" and others on re-organisation of Congress work in Rajasthtn. A resolution was unanimously passed deploring the supersession of the Provincial Congress Committee owing to alleged serious irregularites committed by some of the office-bearers, thus bringing stigma on the fair iame of the province. Congress voters were warned tgainst returning such men again to office.—Free Press.

BLACK AND WHITE PROBLEM FOR PERSIAN DOCTORS

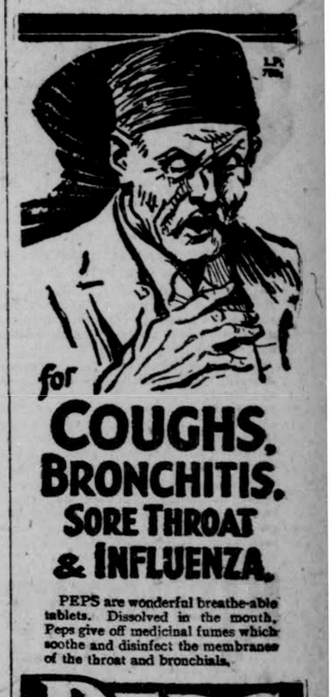
—:o:—

BAGHDAD, May 16.

Persian doctors are gavely perplexed at the ease of a woman, who has given birth to triplets, two of which are pure white and the third coal black.—Reuter.

GERMAN LOCOMOTIVES FOR E. B. RAILWAY

Berlin 17/5.—The Eastern Bengal Railway have placed with the firm here orders for eighteen locomotives. The German firm tendered £80250 while the lowest British tender was £85410.


for
COUGHS,
BRONCHITIS,
SORE THROAT
& INFLUENZA.
PEPS are wonderful breathe-able tablets. Dissolved in the mouth, Peps give off medicinal fumes which soothe and disinfect the membranes of the throat and bronchials.
PEPS

TIT FOR TAT

—:o:—

DR. BESANT ADVOCATES N. C. O.

BOYCOTT ALL BRITISH GOODS

MADRAS, May 16.

Mrs. Annie Besant, telegraphing to "New India" from London, says that Mr. Baldwin's election address is intensely imperialistic, stressing unfettered co-operation with the partner members. India is not even mentioned. The Empire is the best market for British capital and for stimulating British enterprise. There is complete non-co-operation with India. Her answer should be complete non-co-operation with Britain by complete boycott of all British goods until India is a partner member of the Empire.

DASKROI PEASANTS PLIGHT

—:o:—

DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S ADVICE

AHMEDABAD, May 17.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Daskroi Taluka Congress Committee held third evening to consider the situatdion in rekard to the payment of land revenue, a resolution was passed advising those farmers who were capable of paying land revenue to pay according to their capacity and suggesting that those who were not capable of paying should approach the Collectr either directly or through the Secretary, Congress Committee, for relief.—A. P.

LAJPATRAI FUND

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, May 17.

The Hindu Mahasabha head office has been transferrred to Pangkuin Road from its old premises in Old Delhi.

Dr. Moonji, Working President, is touring in Malabar and Madras presidency.

The Provincial Hindu Sabhas of Bihar and Orissa and Assam are holding their annual sessions in the first week of June.

The Hindu Mahasabha Lala Lajpatrai Memorial Fund is making steady progress.—Free Press.

COLLECTIONS FOR MEERUT PRISONERS' DEFENCE

CALCUTTA, May 17.

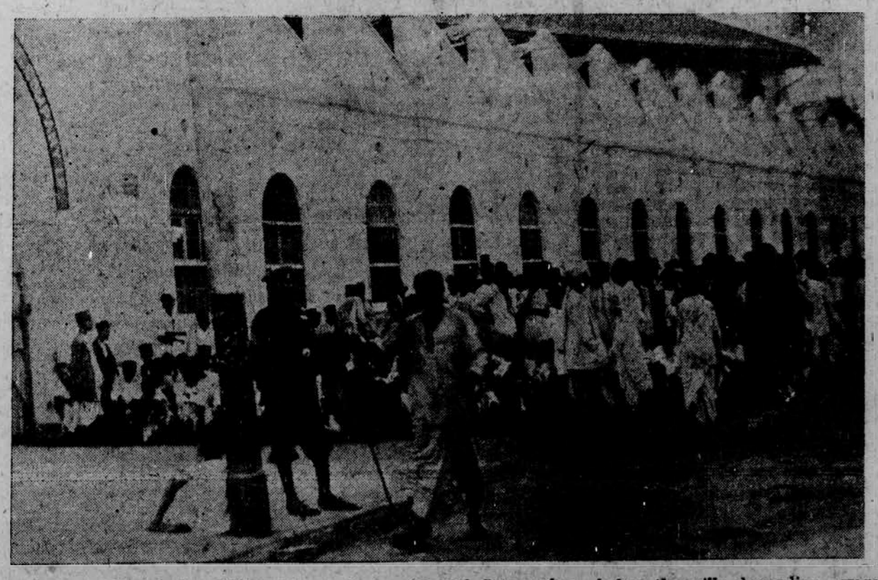
The Secretary, Nadia Congress Committee, has collected Rs. 1,500 for Meerut prisoners' defence and sent tthe money to Mr. I. B. Sen, President, Bengal Fund.—Free Press.

BRITISH LADIES' GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP RESULTS

—:o:—

LONDON, May 17.

In Final of the British Ladies' Gold Championship at St. Andrews Miss Wethered beat Miss Collett three and one.—Reuter.



A view of the Bombay Mill wor kers offering peaceful Satyagraha before the mills demanding wages for April.

O.K. 166.

The Famous Carlsbad Spa Treatment

FOR LIVER, STOMACH & KIDNEY TROUBLES.

Kutnow's Powder reproduces the identical curative and radio-active virtues of the famous mineral springs at Carlsbad in Europe. A spoonful of Kutnow's dissolved in a glass of cold or warm water gives you ready at hand an agreeable and effective Spa Treatment.

A dose of Kutnow's Powder every morning gently stimulates the entire alimentary system. It prevents liver congestion, counteracts the baneful effects of climate on the blood, and rids the system of all harmful impurities. Kutnow's Powder banishes constipation headaches, biliousness, insomnia, etc.

As an eliminator of uric acid and other pain-producing deposits which cause rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, gout, etc., Kutnow's Powder has a high reputation. Guaranteed free from sugar it may be safely taken by the diabetic.

All chemists and medicine dealers sell Kutnow's Powder. Agents:— Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet, & Co., Ltd., Entally, Calcutta; Kemp & Co. Ltd., Charni Rd., Bombay; M. G. Shahani & Co., Elphinstone St., Karachi; Dadha & Co., China Bazaar Rd., Madras, etc.

KUTNOW'S POWDER

Twice As Much For The Same Money

The increased world-wide demand has lowered the manufacturing costs of Kutnow's Powder. Users benefit by a BIG, NEW BOTTLE which contains double quantity for the same money with the same high quality guaranteed. Rs. 2-4.

Don't hide your face!

YOUR SKIN CAN ALWAYS BE FRESH AND NEW

There is no need to-day for any woman to be ashamed of her complexion; a beautiful clear skin is her natural birthright. Blotchy, discoloured complexions are always the result of failure to remove the accumulations of dead, decaying tissue clogging the new skin underneath, which is only waiting to show itself in all its fresh beauty.

A BEAUTIFUL SKIN IS YOURS!

Science has provided an aid to nature in Mercolized Wax, which, gently massaged into the skin occasionally, dissolves away all the minute particles of the old, dried-up cuticle, leaving the young, healthy skin underneath pure and fresh-looking, as nature intended it to be.

MERCOLIZED WAX

(Registered Trade Mark)

Get some from your Chemist or Stores and use it to-night and note the wonderful improvement in your complexion in a few days.

DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

Horlick's—for the sickroom

Milk sustains life when solids are forbidden; but it must be pure, rich and free from all contamination. With Horlick's there is no danger either of contamination or nutritive deficiency. Horlick's is rich, pure milk with the addition of body-building malt, wheat and barley. It is easily digested by the most delicate constitutions.

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

In 4 sizes of all Bazaars & Stores

FIRE IN SHAIKH MEMON STREET

—:o:—

DAMAGE COVERED BY INSURANCE

The Sheikh Memon Street was the scene of a huge conflagration in the early hours of Friday when a paint merchant's shop and two other neighbouring shops suffered damage to the extent of Rs. 20,000.

It appeared that at about 3 a.m. smoke was seen issuing forth from shop No. 265 belonging to Karimbhoy Nahoobhoy Ranwalla and Co., paint merchants having their premises on the ground floor of the building. Sardar Budhsingh Tagore and his party of Sikh watchmen detecting the fire, the Fire Brigade was immediately communicated with and engines from Babula Tank, Bhuleshwar and Mandvi rushed to the scene and commenced operations. They succeeded in bringing the fire under control in half an hour.

DAMAGE COVERED BY INSURANCE.

The building and contents were both insured. The damage to the contents of the shop was Rs. 16,200 whilst the building suffered damage to the extent of Rs. 3,000. The cause of the fire is believed to be defective electric circuit.

KNOCKED DOWN BY TRAIN

While on her way to receive her wages, Gangubai Dhondoo a middle-aged female mill worker met with a fatal accident on Thursday. The deceased was crossing the railway lines near De Lisle Road when she was knocked down by an electric train. The Coroner's jury at an inquest held on Friday returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE CAPITOL

AN OVERPOWERING EPIC IN HUMAN SOULS.

Filming the most militaristic period in German's history—without any military scenes in it—that is the paradoxical feat of Clarence Brown, famous screen director, in "Flesh and the Devil," now playing at the Capitol Theatre, with John Gilbert, Greta Garbo, Lars Hanson and a famous cast. The story, a vivid drama of German life just before the War, is adapted from the great Sudermann drama, "the Undying Past". It portrays the rigid militaristic spirit of the times—even affecting home life in its inflexible conventions of love and marriage, which precipitate the tremendous dramatic situation in the new play. Outside of the opening scenes, showing the interior of a barracks of an officers' school, where John Gilbert and Lars Hanson are first introduced in the story, absolutely no military scenes are used. The story is an elaborate production based on the Sandermann tale of the charmer who ensnared the love of her husband's best friend, bringing on her home a cataclysm. Miss Garbo, the famous Swedish star who recently has scored a sensational success in "The Divine Woman", plays this role, with Hanson, known as "The Swedish Barrymore," as the husband, and John Gilbert the lover. The picture is gorgeously staged. Old castles on the Rhine were reproduced; a complete replica of the Berlin railway station including its trains was built at the studio, and remarkable feats in screen stagecraft were carried out to make the picture so typically European that one would imagine it filmed there. The cast includes George Fawcett, Barbara Kent, Willian Orlamond, Eugenie Besserer and others of note. There will be a special matinee on Monday the 20th. instant (Bakri-Id).

A STUDEBAKER RECORD

—:o:—

If there were a championship award for the world's most enthusiastic motorist it would undoubtedly go to some member of the Royal Family of Nepal, Nepal is a little kingdom on the northern border of India almost under the shadow of Mount Everest, and there are few places in the world harder to reach by automobile.

A representative of the Royal Family recently took delivery in Calcutta of a Studebaker President Eight Limousine, a Studebaker Director Berline, and two Erskine Sixes. But the Royal Family resides in Khatmandu capital of Nepal. The new cars had to be shipped by rail from Calcutta to a city 38 miles from the capital. From there they were driven to within 18 miles of Khatmandu. For the final 18 miles of the trip, however, the cars had to be transported by aerial cables over valleys and mountains where there is no sign of a road. Travellers are carried over the 18 mile stretch in coolie chairs.

After having surmounted all these difficulties to get, their cars, the Royal Family can operate them on just 22 miles of road—which is the total extent of the little kingdom's highway system.

There's NO Conjuring with PASSING SHOW Quality!

Quality! Quality! Quality! all the time

As pure to-day as in 1920 - 100% Pure Virginia

MADE IN LONDON BY CARRERAS LTD. ENGLAND'S LARGEST INDEPENDENT HYGIENIC CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS

P.S.6

Sore Throat is the first sign of infectious disease.

Ward off danger of infection with FORMAMINT

FORMAMINT tablets will cure Sore Throat and, at the same time, protect you against such dangerous infections as Influenza, Measles, Diphtheria, etc. Be specially careful in crowded places where infection is always lurking. A Formamint tablet taken once in a while, will keep you safe from dangerous infectious diseases.

At all Chemists FORMAMINT At all Stores

The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet

Let your Hair do you Justice

DO you ever suffer from an uneasy consciousness that your hair is not looking as well as it might? Too many women forget that hair beauty is a matter of hair health. Your hair needs nourishment; *the roots must be fed*

KOKO contains *every* ingredient necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a perfect head of lovely, lustrous hair. Use KOKO daily—see the difference it makes, and enjoy its deliciously cooling properties.

Koko FOR THE HAIR

At Chemists, Stores, etc. throughout the East. (English Prices 1/6, 2/- & 4/6 per bottle)

KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.

Prepared only from the finest raw material, in a modern factory where the most scrupulous cleanliness prevails, and untouched by hand in manufacture, Cocogem is, without doubt, the purest and most economical cooking oil obtainable in India.

A SECOND MARVELLOUS STROKE of the ANGLO - AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES' COLLEGE,

Ratan Bazar, Park Town, MADRAS.

N. Venkatrama Sastri of Government Telegraphs, Trichinopoly, who joined our College on July 31st 1928, Passes Cambridge Senior December 1928 Exam. in 4 Months 10 Days against 2 Years in other Colleges, while no other College or School gets out a single candidate at Madras Centre.

Next Batches Cambridge Senior December 1929 and OXFORD Senior, July 1930, Exams. have started on April 29th—Admissions to students of Pre-Matric or Pre-S. L. C. up to B. A. open till 20th May, 1929, (2) C. S. and O. S. are equal to Indian B. A. for admission to English Degree courses at Colombo, Singapore and in England, (3) We guarantee success where attendance is regular for 5 months. (4) Scholarships and posts guaranteed to successful candidates, (5) Postal tuition our special line (6) Course: fastest in the world, (7) II Batch starts on June 20th—admissions open till July 20th.

Telegrams: ANGLO-AMERICAN, Park Town, Madras.

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AND SPECIALLY SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA

STOCKED BY MOST WHOLESALE DEALERS.

JOHN CRABBIE & CO. LTD. DISTILLERS LEITH, — SCOTLAND.

Who Bubs Amanullah as Kafir?

THE ULEMAS SPEAK OUT

To Oppose Ex-King's Reforms is to Defy God and Quran"

A LIE NAILED TO THE COUNTER

(This Fatwa of Indo-Afghan Ulemas was very largely distributed in Arabic and Persian in Upper India and Afghanistan. It is signed by several leading Ulemas. The English translation by Mr. A. Hameed Hasan reveals to us that the Reforms of Amanullah are not at all opposed and contrary to the Shariyat-e-Islam and Amanullah can under no stretch of imagination, be dubbed as 'kafir' or infidel.)

The Reforms introduced by the Amirul-Momineen, Sultan Amanullah Khan, for the benefit of his nation and for the unification of his country, are, on most careful consideration, found in accordance with the Shariyat-e-Islam.

QUESTION OF HATS.

There is one allegation that King Amanullah made his army wear hats similar to the Christians and permitted his ordinary subjects also to wear them. There is no harm in passing such an order because this article of headgear is not an artilce of faith like the sacred thread of Hindus. It is a national headgear used by the Jews and Christians. It is similar to the Turkish caps or dress of some Hindus, the former being used by Non-Muslims and the latter by the Muslims. Further these hats are worn by the citizens of the Great Powers. It is intended to express one's gratification and the expression of one's happiness is laudable in accordance with the *Shariyat*. On the same analogy the Muslim Theologians deemed it very laudable to possess the gold and silver utensils. There is a command of the Glorious God to this effect "Express the bounties of your Lord who sustains you" and there is also a saying of our Holy Prophet to this effect, "the Display of the signs of His Bounty to His creatures is highly agreeable to God." Imam Tirundi statets that this Hadis is approved.

PERMISSION OF DRESS.

God commands also "Eat whatever you desire and wear whatever you wish." One Hadis states that the Muslims adopted for their use the special caps of the Jews of Khyber (in Arabia). This relates to the last period of the Companions of the Holy Prophet and to the commencement of the *Tabayeen*. Accordingly Fatawa-e-Alamgiri, Vol. V, page 330, permits the use of any dress. The wording of Alamgaree is "There is no harm in using these caps."

'TASHUBBAH' AND 'ISHTARAK'

In this connection one should bear in mind the great difference between "Tashubbah" (similarity) and Ishtarak (participation) as they are two separate things altogether. Their distinguishing features are apparent. If 'Ishtarak' be declared Haram in all aspects, human needs will all be walled up. It should be remembered that the "Istahza" (ridicule or mockery) which has been declared as an article of *Kufr* (Infidelity) relates to the questions of religious affairs or *Shariyat* and does not apply to the national problems. In short it is permissible to use the dress and headgear of the Jews and Christians.

BOBBING HAIR.

Queen Sowriya and her female companions bobbed their hairs as low as their ears. Therein there is no harm in accordance with the Shariyat. It is narrated in "Sahih Muslim' that the Holy wives of the Holy Prophet used to cut their hairs as low as their ears. Imam Newadi states that it proves the validity of bobbing the ladies' hair as at present.

EXPOSITION OF 'WAFRA.'

The word 'Wafra' is used in the traditions. Asma states that 'Wafra' means the hair reaching below the ear longer than lamma while lamma means the hair which reaches as low as shoulders. Another interpretation is that Wafra applies to the hair shorter than lamma and not below the ears. Abu Hakim states that 'Wafra are those hairs which cover up the ears." Abu Mahomed thereupon comments "Irrespective of whatever be the meaning of the word 'Wafra' as used in Hadis are 'Kalwafra', viz. like Wafra, and the short and long, all kinds of hair, come under that category and it is accordingly held by the Muslim theologians that hairs of women below their ears are not Wajibus-stir; in other words, they need not be covered up. (See Kabeeri page 310). It, therefore, indicates that it is valid to cut the women's hairs short.

PROBLEM OF PURDAH.

King Amanullah ordered that the women's face, hands and feet need not be covered up (veiled) before the strangers. His decision is assuredly correct. The Muslim theologians, who are masters of *fiqah* and *tafsir*, have passed similar orders under the command of the Almighty God in the Holy Koran. God explains His command further that it refers to the Holy wives of the Holy Prophet.

KAZI ABU YUSUF'S DECISION.

The Chief Kazi Abu Yusuf accordingly went to this length that he discarded the arms up to elbow from the Purdah. This seems to be entirely correct as Abu Yusuf, by virtue of his responsible office, was fully acquainted with the needs and wants of the Muslims. Further from the very inception till the last era of Mujtahdin the Muslim women attended regularly the Majalis. Books on Muslim Theology abound abundantly that Pesh Imam (one who leads the Muslim congregation at Namaz prayers) at the time of commencing and concluding the namaz should bear in mind its congregation of men and women.

THE EXISTING PURDAH.

In this connection it should be borne in mind that the existing purdah is found in some communities of cities only. Generally, it is not common among the Muslims. We did not come accross any passage in any book on *Fikah* containing any statement of any Muslim theologian legalising the present-day. Purdah. The command of "Ghaze Basr", viz. casting down the eyes, is applicable both to women and men alike and more forcibly to the men first.

ACQUISITION OF KNOWLEDGE.

King Amanullah ordered men and women to acquire knowledge. His order is based on the august command of the Holy Prophet to the effect "it is incumbent upon every Muslim man and woman to acquire knowledge." The acquisition of knowledge is the gurantee to know the essentials as it is statetd in "Muslimus Subut." In short it is incumbent to acquire knowledge and it depends on the physical health. The bodily health depends on the acquisition of the knowledge of medicine. Therefore, it is incumbent to acquire the knowledge of medicine now as it was formerly.

MUSLIM GIRLS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

His Majesty King Amanullah sent Muslim men and women to foreign countries to acquire knowledge. His act is based on the command of God in the Holy Koran. The Holy Prophet enjoined the Muslims to go even to China to acquire knowledge. This is distinctly discussed in Hidaya under the heading 'Option on puberty.'

WOMEN AND KNOWLEDGE.

Allama Abdul Ghafoor had added a note to the above paragraph and states a Muslim woman can acquire knowledge in connection with the *Shariyat* from her guardian or any other person and it does not matter whether she may have to go out of home for that purpose and accordingly Imam Abu Hanifa has made it further clear that if the women's journey is less than a journey enjoined by the *Shariyat*, she can go out without a relative wherever she likes. It is apparent from the verses of the Koran, Hadis and books on Fikah, that is lawful for women to go out to other counries with their husbands.

WOMEN AND MEETIGS.

His Majesty permitted Muslim women to participate in any gatherings intended for sermons and prayers. This permission is based on a reliable Hadis that "the Holy Prophet" said the respectable Purdah ladies including ladies in menses may participate in the meetings of sermons and betterment. Of course women in menses shall not enter the mosques and remain out of the place meant for prayer. This Hadis proves that it is lawful for the Muslim ladies to join the men in their meetings for beneficial purposes.

JEWS AND CHRISTIANS.

His Majesty sent to Europe Afghan men and women to acquire arts and sciences. Therein also, there is no harm as the inhabitants of those countries are *Ahle-kitable*, (men believing in the Revealed Books), and and Christians, etc. They have now reached the highest stage of progress and are now experts in every art and scheme. The Holy Prophet stated "As regards myself cause to reach others, no matter if it be one thing only and acquire knowledge from Bani-Israel. There is no harm." (Tirundi, Vil III, page 102). Imam Tirundi says that this Hadis is true and Hafiz ibne Hajer has further explained that every true Hadis was binding upon a Muslim. it is clear that is lawful to acquire knowledge from the Jews and Christians anad the word 'Tayafa' in the Koran applies both to the men and women alike.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

His Majesty ordered his people to learn in schools and colleges the foreign languages, viz., French, German, English, Russian, etc. This order also is consistent with the Holy Laws of Islam in as much as the Companions of the Holy Prophet could talk in different languages. The Caliph Oosman also talked in several languages. Further there are several words in the Holy Koran which were used in the Roman and Abyssinian languages at the time Koran was revealed to the Holy Prophet. The Holy Prophet himself conversed in Persian and Abyssinian and Imam Bukhari narrates a Hadis to that effect. Am Khalid narrates another Hadis which indicates the validity of learning the foreign languages.

WOMEN AND MEDICINE.

His Majesty permitted Muslim women to become doctors and to earn their daily or monthly salaries thereby. This order is based on the command of God in the Koran. The Koranic verse indicates that it is lawful for Muslim women to make earnings on acquiring the knowledge of medicine and also proves the necessity to acquire such a learning.

WOMEN AND ANATOMY.

His Majesty authorised Muslim women to acquire military knowledge and to learn anatomy and astronomy This permission is perfectly consistent with the Hadis qouted above. Imam Bukhari has quoted the Hadis from Ans bin Malik in the chapter "Women's Battles": "On the day of Ahad Battle when Muslims received the reverses, I saw Ayesha Siddika (wife of the Holy Prophet) and another lady very active in the battlefields bringing mashks (water bags) on their backs and giving water to the injured soldiers to drink and then to run back to bring more and more water."

DRESSING WOUNDS.

In the same book 'Jame-Saheeh' it is narrated in the chapter "Dressing and Nursing from Rabia binte Maooz that "we accompanied the Holy Prophet and gave water to soldiers to drink. We dressed the wounds of the injured soldiers and brought the corpses of those who fell in the battlefield as martyrs." A body of Muslim lady warriors accompanied Khalid bin Waleed in several of his campaigns and did yeoman service in the path of God.

NEED FOR INDUSTRY.

It is impossible to be useful in all these affairs unless persons acquaint themselves with arts and sciences. One, who has not studied anatomy, cannot be permitted to dress up wounds. It has been distinctly laid down in books of anatomy that a sovereign is competent to prohibit by law the ignorant physicians and the ignorant Muftis to practise their respective callings. His Majesty's act is consistent with the *Shariyat*. A sovereign has power to prohibit the ignorant physicians as their practice may be fatal and also the ignorant Muftis as it would disturb the settled-down law. In short, a Moulvi, who is not acquainted with the necessary learning, is prohibited to deliver a sermon or Fatwa.

MONOGAMY.

His Majesty's other reforms are not contrary to the Holy Laws of Islam; viz., that some men's evidence cannot be accepted, that monogamy is insisted upon. There is a command of the Almighty God in favour of monogamy. There are several important political principles involved. The Shariyate-Islam has authorised the reigning sovereign to promulgate such laws as will benefit his countrymen.

In short, Ghazi Amanullah Khan is a true Muslim Momin (believer) and one who calls him an infidel is, in accordance with the saying of the Holy Prophet, himself an infidel as narrated in Bukhari, Muslim, Sihah Sitta. It runs as follows:—"One, who calls a Muslim as Kafir, shall himself be dubbed as Kafir.' It is incumbent upon the subjects of His Majesty to obey him.

ALLEGIANCE TO AMIR.

Imam Bakhrari has narrated in "Sahih" the saying of the Holy Prophet, "One who obeys his Amir (sovereign or ruler) obeys me. One who disobeys him disobeys me." There is an Ijma of the Muslim Imams on this point. Reason also proves it to be just. Those who rebel against such a sovereign deserve the death punishment. For, the same reasons, when Hazrat Ali Fourth Caliph, killed Khawraj, none of the companions of the Holy Prophet, who were then alive, demurred to that punishment.

ALLEGIANCE AFTER ALLEGIANCE.

Aboo Sayed Azri narrates a saying of the Holy Prophet that when one takes allegiance to two sovereigns, the second sovereign should be killed. Imam Muslim has quoted this Hadis in his Jame-Sahib.

DEATH IN JAHILIYAT.

The Holy Prophet says, "Any person who leaves the congregation on seeing the disapproved acts of the sovereign shall die a death of ignorance." There is another Hadis to this effect that "when the Prophet took the oath of allegiance from his companions, they made this allegiance also that it was incumbent upon them to comply with (obey) the orders of the sovereign whether they liked or disliked them.

DISPLEASING GOD AND PROPHET.

In short, the orders of reforms promulgated by King Amanullah are consistent with the Shariyat-e-Islam and are not contrary to Islam. The Ahadis and religious books quoted above abundantly prove and support our view-point that the Reforms of Amir Amanullah are laudable, necessary and indispensable. One who opposes these reforms of Amanullah opposes God and His Prophet, and displeases Him and His Prophet.—"Hindu" I. W.

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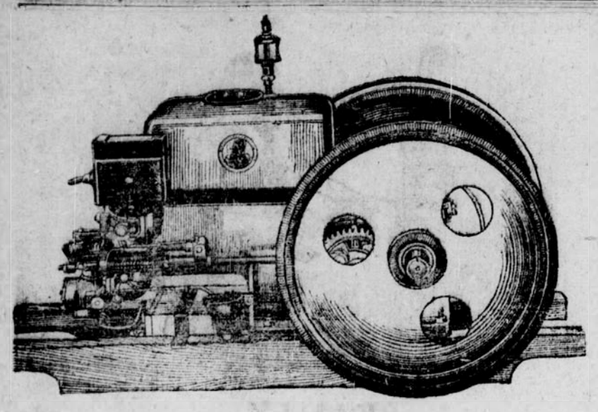

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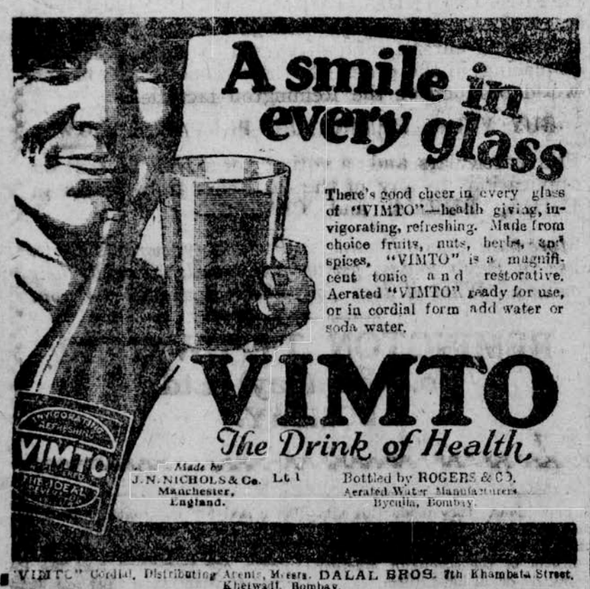

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GANDHIJI AT NAYADUPET

—:o:—

ESSENTIALS TO ESTABLISHMENT OF SWARAJ

NELLORE, May 17.

Gandhiji had an enthusiastic reception at Nayadupet where he addressed a large meeting attended by about 10,000 people. He declared that wearing of khaddar, the removal of the evils of drink and untouchability and the establishment of Hindu-Muslim unity were essentials to the establishment of Swaraj. He knew of no other programme which would free the country from bondage. Gandhiji and party then motored to Kalahasti.—A.P.

VICEROY'S THANKSGIVING FUND

—:o:—

NEWSPAPER READERS' ASSISTANCE

SIMLA, May 17.

With reference to the Viceroy's thanksgiving fund appeal the Associated Press understands from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy that although the appeal requests subscribers to send their donations direct to him the Viceroy will welcome any assistance which the newspapers may desire to give in receiving subscriptions from their readers. Such subscriptions should be forwarded to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy who will in due course send individual acknowledgements.

"PIONEER'S" HELP

The Editor of the "Pioneer" has offered to hand over to the Viceroy's thanksgiving fund all subscriptions he has received in response to the appeal recently issued in the papers columns. His Excellency the Viceroy has gratefully acknowledged this generous subscription to his appeal.

His Excellency the Viceroy has subscribed Rs. 1,000 to the Fund. A subscription of Rs. 10,000 has also been promised by His Highness the Nawab of Bhawalpur.—A.P.

THANKS OFFERING FOR KING'S CONVALESCENCE

—:o:—

LONDON, May 16.

Thanks-offering for King's convalescence now totals three hundred and seventy-one thousand pounds sterling—one hundred and eighty-one thousand for National Radium Fund and one hundred and ninety thousand for King Edwards Hospital Fund and specified hospitals.—B. O. W.

PREPARING NEXT IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

—:o:—

REPRESENTATIVES TO MEET IN LONDON IN OCTOBER

LONDON, May 16.

Reuter learns that the first practical step towards preparing the next Imperial Conference has been taken by summoning representatives to meet in London in October to consider legal questions concerning the operation of Dominions legislation. These include the question of defining status of Governors-General as representatives of the King, and the extra-territoriality of the Dominion legislation on merchant shipping.

Mr. Mackenzie King is the only possible Dominion Premier who will possibly attend this gathering, which will be an interdepartmental committee as proposed by the last Imperial Conference.—Reuter.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN

—:o:—

PREPARED TO CONTINUE AS FOREIGN SECRETARY

LONDON, May 16.

Sir Austen Chamberlain speaking at Birmingham, said that Mr. Baldwin had invited him to continue as Foreign Secretary in the New Parliament, and that he proposed to do so.—Reuter.

EXPERT BRITISH PILOT KILLED IN ACCIDENT

—:o:—

MISHAP TO PLANE OVER THAMES

LONDON, May 16.

One of the best known of the British pilots, Mr. E R C Scholefield who was the test pilot at Vickers was burnt to ashes while flying over the Thames between Weybridge and Shepperton. A wing of the machine was seen to be partly detached from the 'plane. The tail snapped and fell into the river and the machine caught fire. The mechanic jumped out and was killed, his body being almost buried. The Scholefield last year flew from London to Bucharest in ten hours.—Reuter.

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S/61

PRINCE OF WALES AS GOLFER

—:o:—

TO MEET BRITISH OPEN GOLF CHAMPION IN FEW DAYS

LONDON, May 16.

Much interest has been aroused in the announcement that the Prince of Wales who is an ardent golfer with handicap of sixteen having expressed desire to play round with the British Open Golf Champion which is being arranged and will take place on a course in the south of England within the next few days. Walter Hagen, United States Professional who won the Open Golf Championship last week is keenly looking forward to the match.—B. O. W.

WHAT "THIS FREEDOM" MEANS

—:o:—

WHEN MEN STILL COUNT

Much has been said and written recently of woman, the spoiled darling of the law. But rather oddly, not even the Society for equal Citizenship has tried to alter the peculiarly galling pinpricks that a woman feels when certain signatures are required.

My boy has brought home his school report. It is quite unremarkable and would not merit comment, one way or another, were it not that at the bottom is printed (like a small signpost pointing backwards): "Parent's signature. Father's preferred." Thus writes Alys Myers in mail week.

When a legal document has to be signed and the signature witnessed, it is quite a usual thing to hear "Preferably by a male." The said male may be of any trade or profession; he may help his wife to keep apartments, in which case he describes himself as "gentleman". But the female of the species must describe herself as spinster, widow or wife; if the latter she is desired to put down her husband's name, address and occupation.

When a woman buys shares, here, again, she must give her "title", although a man is never asked to state whether he is husband, bachelor or widower. While a good deal of annoyance and distress is caused to the unfortunate woman who has divorced her husband, the divorced man is free from this disagreeableness. When a woman buys or leases property and a deed is drawn up, there will be repeated reference to "the said John Smith"—just "John Smith", with no impertinent prying into his family affairs. But it will be "the aforementioned Eliza Brown, Spinster", if it is not "widow", or "wife of Albert Brown, bricklayer".

Lawyers consulted on the point can only say that it is a relic of the time when, in the eyes of the law, a woman had no rights, and could not legally possess any property. It is just a survival of an ancient custom that the world has now outgrown.

Women have at last been granted the political equality for which a small but devoted band fought so bravely. Many of the old injustices have disappeared, and the law no longer regards the female as a mere appendage to the male. Or so one thought. But public opinion is remarkably tenacious, and things do not move so quickly, after all.

LONDON, May 16.

Peking.—Bandits have released Harry Schwendener and Edgar Truax of Christian Missionary Alliance whom they captured early in the year. They were carried off tortured and confined in a cave in the province of Szechuan. The captors demanded a ransom of two thousand sterling.—Reuter.

REAL "WHITE LIES"

—:o:—

SHOULD THEY BE CONDEMNED

Are some lies justified? This is a problem most of us have to face at some time or other. It was recently raised by Judge Cluer in Whitechapel County Court, when he said that he wasn't surprised that people should tell untruths to money-lenders and added: "I'm not sure that I would not, too."

Moralists of the stern type will, of course, say nothing justifies a lie. "Let the truth be told tho' the heavens fall" is their motto.

But what of the following "lies"? A young wife was operated on for internal trouble. The surgeon told her husband it was cancer, and must end fatally in six months. With fear in her eyes, she asked her husband what was the verdict. And he told a lie.

THINK TWICE.

A man, owing to the death of his employer, was out of work for over a year, and his wife and children suffer greatly. One morning a friend came to him. "Look here", he said, "a firm I deal with has asked me to recommend a manager. You were made for the job, and my recommendation is all you want to get it. There's only one snag—your name is exactly the same as that of a man who let the boss in for thousands. What about giving him another name? I'm willing, if you are."

The man looked round at the wreck of his home, and agreed to give a false name, with the result that he obtained the post.

A gaunt-faced man, walking wearily through a village, saw a lady tending the flowers in her garden. For a minute he hesitated—to beg is a crime—but the kindliness in her face gave him courage to ask for three-pence to make up the six-pence he wanted for a night's lodging. She gave him the money. A minute later a policeman brought the man back and asked the lady if he had been begging.

She told a lie: "He had only asked for work."

Were these lies to be condemned? Think twice before you answer.

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Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. ..	10,000
Manchester Mills, Ltd., Bombay	3,700
B. B. and C. I. Railway	15,860
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Judicial Courts, Karachi	34,000
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C. P. NEWS

—:o:—

Independence Day in Nagpur

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, May 14.

Last week the weather had been hot with occasional clouds. Threshing and winning of rabi crops are nearing completion and land is being prepared for the next kharif season. Agricultural stock is healthy save for sporadic cattle disease in 11 districts. Fodder and water are sufficient. About 74,000 and 1,100 labourers are employed on scarcity works in the Jubbulpore division and Narsinghpur district, respectively

GOVT. RELIEF MEASURES.

In a communique, the Local Government, with regard to the failure of crops in the northern districts of the Central Provinces, states that in accordance with the recommendations of the Commissioner of the Jubbulpore division, it has decided to sanction the remission of the whole of the suspended rabi instalment of land revenue for 1928, amounting to nearly fourteen lakhs, in the districts of Jubbulpore, Saugor and Damoh. Sanction has also been given for the full suspension of the current rabi instalment of land revenue, amounting to over sixteen lakhs in all villages of these districts. Nearly two-and-a-half lakhs have also been suspended in the Seoni district. The current rabi instalment in the Narsinghpur district has also been suspended to the extent of nearly Rs. 3 lakhs out of a total demand of some Rs. 5 lakhs. The instalments of taccavi due for payment with the current rabi kist of land revenue have been postponed.

IRRIGATION IN C. P.

The administration report of the Irrigation Department in the Central Provinces during the last year states that gradual improvement is being effected in the attitude of the people towards state irrigation and that more satisfactory development is not unlikely to be obtained in the comparatively near future than has been obtained for some years.

With regard to the various complaints of the agriculturists, the Government states that the attitude of people who hold that it is the duty of the Government to do everything necessary to ensure a full supply and that the cultivator has no responsibility in the matter is thoroughly selfish. On the other hand, some of the grievances of the people can and should be remedied. Complaints of lack of sufficient road bridges, interference with existing irrigation, assessment of areas that have received water leakage when no considerable benefit has been secured and in some cases the carrying out of crop experiments on an inadequate scale in order to establish the necessity of remission should receive attention.

Some people allege, states the report, that the subordinate staff of the department is not sufficiently sympathetic, and though the Governor in Council does not think that this opinion is justified no doubt there are cases in which adequate consideration is not given to legitimate grievances.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The Independence Day was celebrated with great enthusiasm at Nagpur, in the sacred memory of the heroic martyr of 1857. After saluting the National flag and the singing of the National Anthem ballad of Maharani Laxmibai, the Joan of Arc of India was sung. Speakers after speakers brought home to the audience the significance of the celebration of this day as "The Independance Day". It was stated that the Mutiny was not a Sepoy's mutiny but it was the first effort of the young generation of those days to overthrow the yoke of tyranny and injustice. The speakers then paid a glowing tribute to the Rani Laxmi of Jhansi and the soldiers who fought so bravely. They appealed to th e young generation of the present generation to emulate the example of their fore-fathers and fight the battle of independence that was raging between the alien bureaucracy and the popular side by non-violent means.

On Sunday last a bon fire of foreign cloths was organised by the local congress volunteers.

GIRLS' EDUCATION IN C. P.

The results of the various examinations of the Nagpur University, except Law, were declared last week. Among the successful candidates at the B. A. Examination there are two women graduates. Misses. Ambu K. Behere and Gangoo K. Bhisey. No less than 11 women candidates have been successful at the Intermediate Examination while another lady candidate, Miss Indira Bai Damle has passed the examination for the Bachelor of Teaching. At the M.A. (Previous) Examination three women candidates have been successful; Miss. Jer Peshotan Kotval, Miss Sonu Venkatrao Mudolkar and Mrs. Kamalaratnam Venkateswaram. They will appear for their final M.A. examination next year.

It is regrettable to note that since the affiliation of the Agricultural College to the Nagpur University, the results of the Intermediate Examination in Agriculture are very poor. It is high time that the University authorities should look into the matter and see what is wrong with the students.

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THE STRIKE AND THE RIOTS

(Continued from page 8)

new workers should be re-engaged by the Wadia Mills only and not by any other mills, thus resulting in the instantaneous dismissal of 6,000 men. And, the only crime of the 6,000 men whose dismissal is sought is that they enlisted themselves for work in the vacancies deliberately created by the Red Flag Union by calling a lightening strike and by persisting in continuing it, refusing all overtures made to them by the Management for an honourable peace.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF FAWCETT COMMITTEE.

The enormity of the offence of the Labour leaders will be realised when attention is drawn to the benefits conferred on the workers by the Fawcett Committee though the benefits arose not from the Seventeen demands on which the series of strikes were based but from the standardisation of conditions of employment and wages which was undertaken by the Employers on their own initiative and in the formulation of which they sought the co-operation of the workers' leaders to the fullest extent. The Labour leaders realised the enormous benefit to the workers from the systematic examination of the conditions of employment and scale of wages on which the Employers embarked. They, therefore, co-operated with them and secured from the Employers all the benefits that could be secured. And, the Fawcett Committee secured to the workers all the privileges and concessions enjoyed by the Workers in all advanced industrial countries to the exlusion of Russia where the economic system differs fundamentally from the system in other countries.

This is not the place to examine dully the constructive achievements of the Fawcett Committee. I shall, however, mention only two instances to indicate the spirit permeating the Report. It was pointed out on behalf of the workers that the Employers did not compensate workers when there was stoppage of machinery due to no fault of the workers and also that the Employers were in the habit of 'playing off' or 'laying down' employees at their discretion without any compensations. The Fawcett Committee held that when there was a shortage of machinery for more than two hours or when a worker was played off for more than two days the worker should be compensated. And the Committee place on record how they have received the co-operation of the Employers at every step. The crowning acts of sacrifice which the Fawcett Committee demanded of the Employers was that they should waive a cut of 7-1|2 per cent in the wages of weavers although the cut was otherwise justified and that the Employers should also consider the question of an Unemployment Fund as an accompaniment to the introduction in the industry on a large scale efficiency methods which might lead to Unemployment. The cut in the wages was an immediate issue and the Employers bowed to the recommendation of the Fawcett Committee. The other question of Unemployment Fund was under sympathetic examination when the present strike was called.

It has been stated by the leaders of the Red Flag Union that the Employers are exploiting the recommendations of the Fawcett Committee to withhold wages when they have not accepted the inconvenient recommendations of the Fawcett Committee. What are the facts? The report of the Fawcett Committee was published on the 23rd March. The Sub-Committee of the Mill-owners' Association met on the 27th March and resolved to recommend to the General Committee to accept the Fawcett Report and to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee in regard to

(1) Standing Orders as revised by the Committee,

(2) Withdrawal of cut of 7-1|2 per cent. and

(3) Formation of Mediation Panel.

Then there was a conference on the 8th April between the Mill-owners and the Joint Strike Committee to consider the Fawcett report in which the leaders of the Red Flag Union were represented. Then there were meetings of the General Committee of the Mill-owners on the 11th and 15th April when the demands made by the Labour leaders at the Peace conference held on the 8th were considered by the General Committee of the Mill-owners' Association.

MAIN DEMANDS.

The main demands of the Labour leaders as formulated on the 8th April were: (1) The pay and conditions of work should continue to be the same as at present in all mills till October 1st when the revised standing orders and standardised wages shall come into force. It was desired that this should be specially the case in the Madhawji Dharamsi Mill.

(2) The cut of 7-1|2 per cent in wages of weavers should be given up as recommended by the Fawcett Committee and the wages and high prices allowance should be consolidated as recommended by the Fawcett Committee.

(3) The Mill-owners should agree to Unemployment Fund as recommended by the Fawcett Committee.

The decisions of the General Committee of the Mill-owners at their meetings of the 11th and 15th were:

(1) The rates of payment per time and piece work in all mills in Bombay excepting the Madhawji Dharamsi Mill shall not be changed during the period April 1st to 30th September.

(2) Rates of payment per time and piece work during the period April to October shall be falls in force on the date of the publication of the Fawcett Committee's report in all mills excepting the Madhawji Dharamsi Mill.

(3) piecework rates for the new sorts introduced after the publication of the Fawcett Committee's report unless provided for in the rate list of the Mill concerned shall be fixed by the Management.

(4) The dispute in regard to the Madhawaji Dharamsi Mill shall be referred to the Mediation Panel contemplated by the Fawcett Committee and agreed to both by Labour leaders and the Association.

(5) The wage cut shall be waived as recommended by the Fawcett Committee.

(6) The Unions shall undertake in return to the above to co-operate in the maintenance of peace in the industry and to discontinue the practice of resort to lightning strikes and to agree that whenever a difference of opinion arises, it shall be referred to the Mediation Panel for settlement.

(7) Wages shall be paid between the 10th and 13th.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

In regard to the Unemployment Fund proposed by the Fawcett Committee the view was recorded that unemployment arising from standardisation if any could be easily provided for and that provision for unemployment as a result of introduction on a large scale of efficiency measures raised larger issues which had to be considered not only by the industry but also by the State and the community.

It is on the 16th April, after the Employers had agreed to all the principal recommendations of the Fawcett Committee in favour of the workers and also the demands of Labour leaders on the only condition,—to be more precise, in the only hope,—that it would lead to peace in the industry, that Mr. Lalji Pendse on behalf of the Red Flag Union presented the Committee of the Millowners convened to consider in consultation with the Labour leaders other aspects of the Fawcett Report with a list of grievances and threatened to break off conversations unless these were met. The list of grievances which Mr. Lalji Pendse sprung on the Millowners on the 16th April without any notice related to:—

(1) Unsatisfactory treatment given by some of the Mills to the Red Flag Union.

(2) Victimisation because of Union activities.

(3) General attitude of members to Union activities within the Mills. namely, in regard to collection of subscription fees of members, etc.

(4) Non-recognition of Factory Committee.

THE ULTIMATUM.

The chief thing to remember is that even on this occasion there was no reference made to the reinstatement of 6,000 workers of Wadia Mills. This demand came to the forefront only after the general strike had materialised and the leaders were asked to formulate the terms on which they were willing to call off the strike.

In regard to Mr. Lalji Pendse's list of grievances, the Millowners had every reason to take the stand they should be referred to the Mediation Panel to which the Mill-owners had already elected their representatives and to which, the Workers had to elect their representatives and that the mediation rules to which the workers had agreed should be enforced. The Millowners had faced in the few preceding months ninety lightning strikes and it was chiefly in order to avoid lightning strikes and to establish a standing machinery for peaceful arbitration of disputes between Capital and Labour that they had agreed to the principal recommendations of the Fawcett Committee and the demands made by Labour leaders at the conferences held in regard to the Fawcett Report. The meeting of the 16th April at which Mr. Lalji Pendse delivered his ultimatum was called in order to secure ratification of the decisions of the Mill-owners by the Workers. The Mill-owners had practically agreed to all the demands of the Workers and the only part of the bargain which the Workers had to to fulfil was the ratification of their consent to avoid lightening strikes by referring all differences to Mediation Panel. And it is evidently because the Workers could not postpone longer the undertaking which their leaders had given to refer all disputes to Mediation Panel that Mr. Lalji Pendse precipitated a dispute which he said must be decided then and there and cannot wait to be referred to the Mediation Panel. No fair-minded person can assert that the grievances which Mr. Lalji Pendse formulated on the 16th April and which did not contain any demand for reinstatement of 6,000 workers of the Wadia Mills were of such pressing character that failing their compliance in full, the workers, the industry and the community should be called upon to face a general strike.

What is it that the Millowners did when they were confronted with this ultimatum of Mr. Lalji Pendse on the 16th April? They did not, as they were entitled to, say that Mr. Lalji Pendse who had taken part in the peace conferences till the 16th April must now agree to refer the demands to the Mediation Panel. On the contrary the Committee referred the demands to a Sub-Committee and the Sub-Committee reported promptly. The Sub-Committee stated with regard to each demand as follows:—

(1) Treatment of the Union by some of the Mills.

The Sub-Committee stated that it had been established that some of the Mills had not answered letters from the Red Flag Union and also declined in some cases to receive letters from that Union. The Committee found that in each case the refusal of the courtesies to misapprehensions and misconceptions and that it was desirable that a circular should issue that the recongition given to the Girni Kamgar Union means the recognition of the right of the Union to state the case on behalf of its members according to methods adopted by Trade Unions in England.

(2) Victimisation of workers due to Union activitites.

The Committee reported that the Association discouraged any policy of victimisation by Management and that no Mill had been found guilty of victimisation and that victimisation must not be confused with action taken by the Management to discharge workers found systematically guilty of breaches of discipline after due notice or dismissal for right and proper causes.

(3) Union activities within the Mills as collection of fees of members etc. The Committee said that it was clearly recognised by all Trade Unions that no worker by reason of his membership of any Union had the right to carry on Union activities within the Mills during the working hours. The Committee were strongly of opinion that permission cannot be given to collection of Union subscriptions within the mills as in addition to its being irregular according to recognised trade union customs, it was also calculated to lead to friction and coercion as there were more than one union representing the workers of a mill and consequenut breaches of peace. It was also stated that it is only in Russia the collection of Union subscriptions is permitted within the factories.

MILL COMMITTEES.

(4) Recognition of Factory Committees.

The Committee reported against this demand also on the ground that the Factory Committee was really intended to usurp the legitimate function of the Management and that it had no precedent in any industrial country in which the rights of labour are based on Trade Union principles.

Having conceded demand number One and rejected demands three and four as unsanctioned by any Trade Union principle and as unsuited to an economic system not based on Soviet model, the Millowners invited the labour leaders to supply specific cases of victimisation so that those charges may be investigated. The labour leaders then made charges of victimisation in respect of the Wadia Mills. The Millowners then went into the question. And when the Red Flag Union found that the Millowners were giving them no room for a violent breach took umbrage at the decision of the Chairman of the Millowners to examine a number of witnesses on practical grounds and declared a general strike.

The bare recital of facts made in this review which can all be substantiated by authenticated documents should be sufficient to convince any impartial reader that the only explanation of the present general strike lies in the determination of the leaders to force a general strike, willy nilly, because

(1) it was part of the programme of the Workers' and Peasants' Party,

(2) a general strike in May 1929 had been planned, advertised and provided for even as the labour leaders put their signatures to the truce of October 4th 1928,

(3) the rainy season is the most suitable time and

(4) the leaders were out not for labour uplift but for chaos and anarchy for its own sake.

A PET THEORY.

It is the pet theory, it has to be remembered, of the Communist philosophers that it is through chaos and anarchy the Utopia of Communist State is evolved. It is glibly said: Look at the sufferings which Russia underwent before emancipation came through Communism. Compared with it, what is the suffering to India caused by a few strikes, few deaths due to police and mob violence, starvation etc, the killing of a few industries the ruin of sections of the community? Let there be chaos and anarchy. The more the chaos, the greater the anarchy, nearer the Utopian Communist State.

All honour, I say, to the band of enthusiasts who see the Vision, who have the Conviction and the Courage to persevere, for this end. But, what is the response of the Man in the street? Does he really thirst for the Communist State? Does he really want to see the workers, the industry and the community dragged through the terrible sufferings which are surely bound to follow in the wake of these sabotage strikes? Le us have a clear answer.

WHAT PUBLIC OPINION SHOULD DO.

I shall examine in the next contribution the issues involved in the demand for the reinstatement of 6,000 workers of the Wadia Mills. But let me call attention here and now to the certain and inevitable consequences which are bound to follow if a halt is not called to-day. The halt must be called and can be called only by enlightened Public Opinion. It cannot be called by Authority or the Employers. And the Labour leaders who can call the halt will not call it. They are too deeply involved in the very traps which they started to set for others. The relief can come only through the assertion in unequivocal manner of enlightened Public Opinion. Will Public Opinion speak? Is it at all alive to its duties or is it dead? Or is it that Public Opinion is in favour of this Communist firework? If it is so, let it declare itself openly. The writer, for one, is prepared to consider the Communist theory of emancipation through chaos and anarchy as a practical political doctrine, if Public Opinion will vote for it. The writer has no prejudices as such against Communism. He objects only to camouflage.

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(Sd.) S. V. SUNDARA RAJULU NAIDU
Chief Inspector, The S. O. C. Ltd.

PERSONAL ARODAM.

Let me heartly thank for your hospitality. The jewel was recovered in the house itself. I regard you highly. In an age when there are not a few imposters trading upon public credulity yours seems well to remind us of the efficacy of proper upasna.

(Sd.) K. R. RAMABADRA SASTRIGAL
M. A., M.R.A., S.F.R., Econs. Villupuram.

This is to certify that Mr. T. S. Venkateswaraiyer is a wonderful thought reader and an expert in foretelling events in the near future.

(Sd.) W. C. JOLLIFFE,
Late of Bombay Police, Bombay.

Glad to inform you Mhow case is decided in my favour and my nephew also got out of the troubles as told.

(Sd.) T. A. PINGLE, Patan (Satara.)

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Suptd. Agriculture Office,
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TRADE AND FINANCE

Weak Conditions in Stock Exchange

—:o:—

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Bombay May 17.

MONEY.

The monetary situation was relatively steady this week, call funds being done at 4 to 4-1|2 per cent. This rise may be attributed chiefly to withdrawals for Calcutta account and to the absorption of Rs. 1 crore by treasury bills to-day. The trade demand is again down, this time by Rs. 16.70 lacs only. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to three months 4-1|4 per cent, and six months 4 per cent.

TREASURY BILLS.

The sale of treasury bills has been suspended and the total amount borrowed since their inception on the 16th April is just a little under Rs. 10 crores. Three months bills brought in Rs. 3,24,50,000 at an average rate of Rs. 98-12-8 per cent, while those of nine months realised Rs. 6,71,50,000 at Rs. 96-6-2 per cent. However, about Rs. 2.36 crores were repaid to the market for maturing treasury bills during this period, leaving the net amount withdrawn from the market at Rs. 7.60 crores

STATEMENT OF IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 10th May shows a decrease of Rs. 26.48 lacs in the cash balance now standing at Rs. 12,53,61,000 as compared with Rs. 7.75 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 15.63, a decrease of 0.02 per cent under last week. Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have all gone down by Rs. 92.71 lacs, Rs. 28.61 lacs and Rs. 12.74 lacs respectively. Government deposits as well as other deposits have decreased, the former by Rs. 6.86 crores and the latter by Rs. 124.65 lacs to Rs. 72.07 crores respectively. The Bank rate stands at 6 per cent.

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES.

Gilt edged securities were generally quiet and dull except 3-1|2 per cent Paper which remained active. Owing to the technical position at the settlement yesterday, 3-1|2 per cent paper commanded a premium of as much as 4 annas for ready over 4th June delivery, the respective prices being Rs. 72-1 and Rs. 71-13. 5 per cent 1945-55 Loan suffered a sharp decline of 5 annas to Rs. 102-12-6. 1935 and 1933 Loans kept dull at Rs. 100 and Rs. 100-14. 6 per cent Bonds 1930 and 1931 were quiet at Rs. 101-9 and Rs. 102-9 and 1932 at Rs. 103-9. 6-1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan was unchanged at Rs. 107-10. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan shows no change at Rs. 84-5 and 1934-37 Bonds at Rs. 91-14. 4-1|2 per cent 1955-60 Loan kept steady at Rs. 94-10 and 1934 Bonds at Rs. 97|-.

CURRENCY RETURNS.

The currency return of the 7th May indicates a loss of Rs. 72.68 lacs in note circulation now amounting to Rs. 182.93 crores. Silver coins have declined by Rs. 72.32 lacs to Rs. 94.17 crores and the silver bullion under coinage also shows a decrease of Rs. 15.09 lacs to Rs. 4.33 crores which is more or less offset by an increase of Rs. 14.73 lacs to Rs. 8.97 crores under securities in England. Gold and coin and bullion remain unchanged at Rs. 32.21 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 71.46 as against 71.65 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

This market ruled dull with no change in sterling quotations. Sellers of ready T T were quoted at 1s.5-7|8d. and buyers at 1s.5-15|16d. Exporters sold to a moderate extent, while the enquiry for all remittances continued restricted. The following are the forward rates:—May|June 1s.5-7|8d. July|September 1s.5-29|32d, October 1s.5-15|16d, November 1s.5-31|32d and December|January 1s. 6d.

By again rejecting all tenders for sterling, Government were unable to remit funds to the Home Treasury for six weeks in succession. Government of India have invited tenders to-day for £6 million India sterling nine months' bills and the same will be received by the Bank of England upto 23rd May, the object being to provide funds for capital expenditure for railways and general purposes. The market believes this to be the proper course in view of the present conditions and rates of sterling exchange. Incidentally, however, this would have a salutary effect on the tone of the market.

The dollar sterling quotation declined from dol. 4.85-7|32 to dol. 4.85-1|16 but closed at dol. 4.85-3|32. French francs after appreciating to 124.14, closed at 124.17. The Belga and the Italian lira were unchanged at 34.94 and 92.35 respectively.

GOLD.

The gold market was inactive during the week and the price of ready was almost stationary at Rs. 21-6-3 per tola. The daily average off-take stands at about 13,000 tolas and stocks on hand were reduced to about 2-1|2 lacs tolas. Ready sovereigns were again dealt in at Rs. 13-7-9, the quotation for the 19th June delivery being the same. In London the quotation for gold after declining to to 84s.10-7/8d. closed at 84s.11-1/4d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-6-6 and Rs. 21-6-0 for ready. Rs. 21-7-0 and Rs. 21-6-0 for 24th May settlement and Rs. 21-7-3 and Rs. 21-6-9 for 24th June settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £30,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £80,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 15,11,257 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £25,000.

SILVER.

Prices in the silver market tended downward this week and lapsed about a couple of annas every day. Sales on American account and weak advices from Shanghai were the responsible factors. Ready declined persistently from Rs. 57-11 to Rs. 57-2 per 100 tolas. The daily offtake has declined to the average of 130 bars, while stocks on hand are estimated at about 2,200 bars. However, fairly large shipments are en-route from abroad for this market. In Shanghai the rate for T.T. on London declined from 2s. 5-13/16d. to 2s. 5-9/16d. The highest and lowest rates in London were 25-3/8d and 25-3/16d for ready as well as forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 57-11 and Rs. 57-2 for ready. Rs. 57-12 and Rs. 57-3 for 28th May settlement and Rs. 57-11 and Rs. 57-2 for 27th June settlement. There is no silver arriving by the incoming mail. Exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £230,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 1101 bars and Rs. 20,837 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £30,000 to China, option Bombay.

SHARE MARKET.

Weak conditions prevailed in the Stock Exchange and the volume of turnover was fairly big. The impasse created by the labour situation in the textile industry prevented business in mill shares. Even at the time of writing the position seems obscure and may lead to worse state of affairs. It is therefore in the interests of trade and industry generally as well as of Capital and Labour that the present deadlock should be overcome as soon as possible. Should the strike continue long, it will not be without its repurcussions on the finance market. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leading shares:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 798/12-777/8-780; Century 355-345-346; Central India Rs. 472/8-470-471|4-470; Crescent Rs. 118/12-105/10; Fazulbhoy Rs. 603/12-695-652/8-660; Indian Bleaching Rs. 223/12-206/4-208/12; Indore Malwa Rs. 385-386/4-376/4-380; New Great Rs. 212/8-201/4-205; Kohinoor 190-178/12-181; Pearls Rs. 427/8-397/8-407; Simplex Rs. 57/8-51/4; and Swadeshi Rs. 420-411/4-413/8.

The miscellaneous section was in no wise better and prices here fell in sympathy. Tata Steel Ordinaries declined from Rs. 61/2 to Rs. 58/8.59 and Deferreds from Rs. 217/8 to Rs. 203/12.207. Andhra Valleys almost kept steady at Rs. 575, while Tata Hydros suffered a drop from Rs. 1136/4 to Rs. 1120. Alcocks lost about Rs. 15 to Rs. 286/4. Bombay Burma shares showed little change closing at Rs. 803/12 and Bombay Trams at Rs. 136/4xd. Bombay Steam shares also declined from Rs. 216/4 to Rs. 208/12 and Scindias from Rs. 10/6 to Rs. 9/12. Cement shares were also quiet, Bundis closing at Rs. 18/12 and India Cements losing about Rs. 15 to Rs. 303/12. Katni Ordys fell from Rs. 227/8 to Rs. 216/4 with defds ending at Rs. 805. Among railway shares Amritsar Patti moved down from Rs. 120 to Rs. 108. Tapti Valleys after rising initially from Rs. 632/8 to Rs. 647/8 closed at Rs. 645. Other shares show no change.

Imperial Bank shares were steady, the price rising from Rs. 1425 to Rs. 1446/4 for fully paid and Contributories from Rs. 350 to Rs. 352/8. Bank of India shares suffered a decline from Rs. 101/8 to Rs. 99 and those of the Central Bank from Rs. 21 to Rs. 20/12.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 17.

The Mill Strike in Bombay has continued without any definite signs of improvement in the situation and the end does not seem to be in sight as yet. The Mill Industry accordingly has been passing through a very critical time and if wiser counsels will not prevail in the next few days and if the Strike continues further there will be enormous loss to both the sides, to the Industry in general and to the city in particular. In spite of the Strike there has been no improvement in demand of Indian Yarns principally due to continued weakness in cotton prices, continued financial stringency and the inclination of the dealers to do business on a small scale on account of continued heavy losses in the past. In the circumstances the scarcity of goods is not keenly felt except in case of Coarsed Yarns where prices have remained fairly steady. The up-country Mills have been taking full advantage of the situation and have been creating markets for these at such a favourable time for them. Export demand for our Yarns is rather moderate and it is possible that in the next few days further improvement may be seen.

English Yarns:—Manchester prices are slightly easy, but the local sales are very poor and a further decline in Japanese rates has been preventing business in English Yarns. Fresh forward business is therefore very small.

Japanese Yarn:—Prices have declined further particularly in two-fold Yarns to the extent of about half anna per lb. in forward deliveries, and dealers have been buying very cautiously. The tendency is not yet hopeful.

Artificial Silk Yarn:—Rates in spot are now steady and do not shew more inclination to decline further. Offtake is moderate. Advices from foreign markets are more hopeful.

Indian Yarn:—There has been some enquiry from Rangoon and various other markets, but the rates offered are not suitable in many cases. The tendency in prices of raw-materials is also uncertain and accordingly dealers have been making purchases only for their immediate requirements.

The future outlook is not quite hopeful at the moment, but if cotton prices continue to remain steady at or about this level we expect a steady market.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 17.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund, have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices. Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	20
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	12
Ceylon Planters	25
Ceylon Rubber	45
Clunes Estates	21
Cochin Rubber	34-8
Eila Tea	180
Estates Co. of Uva	34-8
Fairlawn Estate	39
Frocester Estates	60
Hatbawe Rubber	14-8
Honiton Rubber	9-8
Horawala Rubber	45
Indo-Malay Estates	22
Jambulands T. & Rub.	14
Jobong Rubber	16
Kalutara Company	32
Kalutara Rubber	19
Kelani Valley Rub.	30
Langat River	20
Lanka Rubber	65
Lansdowne Rubber	200
Maha Uva Estate	55
Meall Mor Estates	25
Mirishena Rubber	40
Narangoda Rubber	25
Neuchatel Estates	40
North-Western Rub.	18-8
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	22
Rubber Growers'	30
Saffragam T. & Rub.	217-8
Talgaswella Tea	52-8
Torrington Tea	23-8
Udabage Tea	65
Udapolla Rubber	20
Ullswater Rubber	11
Vogan Tea	47-8
Warriapolla Estate	27

Remarks:—Rubber;—Spot Colombo—Re. O. 59-1|2 Cents.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 17.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day. Latest prices:—

Andhra Valley (7-1|2 per cent. 1933 Notes), £102-0-0.

Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock, £97-10-0.

Attock Oil Co., Ltd., £2-19-6.

Australian 5 per cent Loan (1965-45), £97-5-0.

Burma Corporation Ltd., £0-17-6.

Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.), £0-19-9.

Canadian Eagle Oil Co., £0-11-0.

Eastern Bank Ltd., £6-15-0.

French 5 per cent. Rents, £20-5-0.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn., £133-0-0.

Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord., £1-9-0.

India 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Stock £67-15-0.

India 4-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan (1950-55), £88-15-0.

India 3 per cent Sterling Stock, £58-0-0.

Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.), £0-3-0.

Mexican Eagle Oil Co., £0-15-9.

Motor Fuel Propietory Ltd., £0-7-0.

Nitrate Railway (Ordy.), £7-12-6

P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd., £9-5-0.

Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd., £0-4-0.

Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1|2 per cent. Debs. £79-0-0.

Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock), £197-0-0.

Southern Punjab Railway (4 per cent. Pref. Stock), £98-0-0.

Tata Power (7-1|2 per cent. 'B' Debs. 1930-48), £101-0-0.

War Loan 5 per cent. (1929-47), £101-0-0.

Remarks:—Nitrates ex-div.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

Bombay, May 17.

During the week under report, two holds of Durban Navigation Natal Coal ex s.s. "Yoko Maru" have changed hands at Sh. 26|6 per ton c.i.f. and a fair quantity of Deshargarh, Seebpore, Poniati ex s.s. "Dogra" has been sold at Rs. 17|4 per ton c.i.f. About 250 tons Natal Group Coal ex s.s. "Kildale" has been sold at Sh. 27|6 per ton c.i.f.

Market continues weak owing to the mill-strike.

STEAMERS DISCHARGING COAL IN THE STREAM.

15-5-29 s.s. "Kildale", Northern and Natal Coal, Choonilal Girdharlal & Co.

16-5-29 s.s. "Beach Park", Enyati Natal Coal, Turner Morrison & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITH COAL CARGO.

17-5-29 s.s. "Dogra", Desh.-Seeb.-Poni & Ena Bhagatadi Coal, Andrew Yule & Co.

18-5-29 s.s. "Yoko Maru", Durban Navigation, Turner Morrison & Co.

21-5-29 s.s. "Megna", Burnside Natal Coal, Choonilal Harilal & Co.

25-5-29 s.s. "Westbury", Desh.-Seeb.-Poni, Andrew Yule & Co.

29-5-29 s.s. "Rathlin" Head Mc Lean's Poniati, Choonilal Harilal & Co.

10-6-29 s.s. "Havildar Lodna and Bengal Coal, Choonilal Girdharlal & Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Qutlity:—Northern & Natal Group ex s.s. "Kildale 27|6 Sh. C. I. F., Rs. 19|8 Ex-Scales Darukhana.

Quality:—Durban Navigation 27|- Sh. C. I. F., Rs. 19|8 Ex-Scales Darukhana.

Quality:—Deshargarh Rs. 17|8 C. I. F., Rs. 18|8 Ex-Scales Darukhana.

Quality:—Deshargarh-Seebpore-Poniati Rs. 17|4 C. I. F., Rs. 18|4 Ex-Scales Darukhana.

Quality:—Lodna Steam Coal Rs. 17|8 C. I. F.

KEROSINE RATES

—:o:—

(Burmah-Shell.)

Bombay, May 16.

Shell cases per case Rs. 8-15-6.

Waterlily cases per case Rs. 8-11-6.

Firefly cases per case Rs. 8-7-6.

Anchor brand tins per pair Rs. 6-11-6.

Swastika brand tins per pair Rs. 6-11-6.

Rising Sun brand tins per pair Rs. 6-9-6.

Chukker brand tins per pair Rs. 6-9-6.

Rising Sun brand bulk per 8 Imp. gallons Rs. 5-5-6.

Chukker brand bulk per 8 Imperial gallons Rs. 5-5-6.

Swan brand tins per pair Rs. 6-1-6.

Victoria brand tins per pair Rs. 6-1-6.

Swan brand bulk per 8 Imperial gallons Rs. 4-13-6.

Victoria brand bulk per 8 Imp. gallons Rs. 4-13-6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 16.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—

Delivery sellers May/Aug. 28/7-1/2.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—

Delivery buyers Sept./Dec. 28/10-1/2.

NEXT WEEK NEXT WEEK

Krishna Co.'s Master-piece Jewel

HATIM TAI

Artistic Scenery—Innumerable Stars, World-wide known Subject, Cosmopolital Subject, Costly Costumes, Scenes taken at Agra, Jaipur, Delhi and Simla.

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Apply for Booking :— CINE-SOCIETY Standard Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 17.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 72|3.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-86 Rs. 92.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 91|14.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 84|5.

4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96|14.

4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94|10.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99-2.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100-14.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 102|12|6

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101|9

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102|9

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103|9

6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1950 Rs. 107|10.

5 per cent Port Trust Due 1974 Rs. 80-8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 80|-.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 80|-.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108|8

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

FORWARD RATES.—4th June sett. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 72|0|0 5 per cent 1945|55 Rs. 102|11|6

Tone of Market:—Fairly Steady

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 17.

3 Months Discounts 5 1|8 per cent.

6 Months Discounts 5 3|16 per cent

Bank of England Rate 5 1|2 p. c.

Money Call 4-1|4 per cent.

One Month 4 1|2 per cent

Three Months 4 1|2 per cent.

Six Months 4 per cent.

Twelve Months 4-1|4 per cent.

Tone of Money Market.—Steady.

Imperial Bank of India Rate.—6 per cent.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 16.

Java Sugar, Fine, White.

Dutch Standard No. 25

C. & F. Calcutta.—

July/Sept., per cwt. 12

Oct./Dec., per cwt. 12-1-1/2

C. & F. Bombay.—

July/Sept., per cwt. 12/1-1/4

C. & F. Karachi—

July/Sept., per cwt. 12/1-3/4

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

London, May 16.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot 17

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 16.

Interest, Day to Day Loans ..... 4-1/2 p.c.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4-1/2 p.c.

Bank Bills, 3 months 5-1/8 p.c.

Bank Bills, 6 months 5-3/16 p.c.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-3/4 p.c.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6-1/4 p.c.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 16.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes.—

Shipment sellers May/June 39/6.

Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.—

Shipment value May/June 39/3

Wheat, South Australian Parcels.—

Sellers afloat 42/6.

Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 17.

B C Rate T T 1/5 7/8

B C Rate D D 1/5 29/32

London Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8 Ready.

London Banks Selling D D 1/5 29/32 Ready.

London Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8 May.

London Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 Ready.

London Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 May.

London Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 21/32 May.

London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/4 May.

NEW YORK.—

B C Rate T T 277

Banks Selling T T 276 3/4

Banks Buying T T 276

Banks Buying 3 Mos.

PARIS.—

Banks Selling D D 923

Banks Buying D D 934

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 945

JAPAN.—

Banks Selling T T 123 3/4

Banks Buying 60 Days 121 1/4

HONGKONG.—

Banks Selling D D 134 3/4

SHANGHAI.—

Banks Selling D D 167

SINGAPORE.—

Banks Selling D D 155 1/2

JAVA.—

Banks Selling D D 90 1/4

CROSS RATE.—

New York/London 4.85 1/8 16th inst.

Shanghai/London 2/5 1/2 17th inst.

Japan/London 1/10 1/16 16th inst.

London/Paris 124.15 16th inst.

Lonon/Belgium 34.94 16th inst.

London/Switzerland 25.18-3/4 16th inst.

London/Italy 93.65 16th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Gold £4/4/11 15th inst. £4/4/11-1/4 16th inst.

Silver London Ready 25 5/16 15th inst. 25 3/16 16th inst.

Silver London Forward 25 1/4 15th inst. 25 3/16 16th inst.

Silver New York Ready 54 5/8 15th inst. 54 3/8 16th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 1/8 p.c. 15th inst. 5 1/8 p.c. 16th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 5 3/16 p.c. 15th inst. 5 3/16 p.c. 16th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c. Bank of England Rate 5.1/2 p.c.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 p.c. 3 Mos. 4 p.c. 6 Mos 4 p.c. 12 Mos 4-1/2 p.c.

Tone:—Quiet.

"Tone of Silver" China and India small sellers. Market closed, steady at the decline.

SHIPPING

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

May 17.

Macedonia, Martin, London.

May 18.

DEPARTURES.

Havildar, Maclear, Calcutta.

Sikh, Dowle, Rangoon.

Iscia, Holt, Workington.

Ampullaria, Armfield, Marmagoa.

Essex Envoy, Churchill, Moulmein

Kaiser-i-Hind Headlane, London.

LOADING.

Steamer Jalapa for New York.

Steamer Varsova for Persian Gulf.

Steamer Ormara for Bhavnagar.

S S Iscia:—The J F Coy's steamer Iscia, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Workington, with a cargo of manganese ore.

S S Ampullario:—The B S O S and D Coy's steamer Ampullaria, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Marmagoa, with a cargo of kerosine oil t

S S Essex Envoy:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Essex Envoy, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Moulmein, with a general cargo.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

SS Kaiser-i-Hind: The P and O S N Coy's English mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, will sail today from Bellard Pier Station at about (1 p.m.) for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers. (fa

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Well-known story on the screen

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Beautiful Love Romance Read by almost all.

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DAILY: 5, 7, 9 P.M.

Also STAGE DANCE

Beautiful Hindi and Urdu Dances by well-known Dancer

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY SATURDAY MAY 18 1929

THE
JUPITER
Head Office is in BOMBAY and so it is prompt in attending to all your demands.

SIMON SNEAKS AWAY IN LONDON.

Dare Not Face Hostile Demonstration.

"BYNG BOYS" LET LOOSE ON PROCESSION.

National Flag Ripped Open and Trampled Upon

—:o:—

BRITISH COMMUNISTS CARRY CONGRESS MESSAGE.

The following description of the arrival of Sir John Simon in London which a Special Correspondent of the "Chronicle" has sent, gives a graphic pen picture of how Sir John "sneaked away from London" under police protection.

An impressive and strong anti-Simon demonstration was organised by the London branch of the Indian National Congress in collaboration with the League against Imperialism and the Workers' Welfare League.

As the procession approached the the road leading to Victoria Station the "cops" were let loose on the peaceful demonstrators, Indians and coloured men were carefully combed out and brutally handled, the leaflets forcibly taken from them and the Indian National Flag snatched by police and ripped open and trampled upon. . . .

British workers who were participating in the demonstration stepped in and distributed the Indian Congress leaflets but soon they too were dragged away. British women sympathisers were also not spared.

Another anti-imperialist meeting was organised in London to expose the ruthless campaign of repression in India and protesting against the arrest of 31 of India's Labour leaders. This meeting at Limehouse was presided over by Miss Yusuf, a young Indian Muslim lady.

(From A Special Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 2.

With only a few days to go, after the announcement of the time of the arrival of Sir John Simon and his retinue in London, the Indian National Congress (the London Branch); the League Against Imperialism the Workers' Welfare League, in conjunction with the International Class War Prisoners' Aid Society, decided to organise a demonstration to meet them at Victoria Station. This was done and good work put in to obtain as many Indian people as possible for that occasion.

BLACK FLAGS IN LONDON.

On Friday, April 26 we met at Hyde Park, near the Marble Arch, at 2 p.m. about 150 Indian students and residents of London were gathered with the National flag of India floating (including the "Charka"), and numerous black flags carried by the students and workers. Added to the Indian contingent were a sprinkling of British workers with a few comrades from the Workers' Legion who took part in the demonstration.

INDIAN SAILORS KEEP CONGRESS FLAG FLYING.

After a few words from Mr. Saklatvala, the demonstration proceeded towards the Hyde Park entrance of the Park. There they were met by a posse of mounted police, who dispersed them stating that they were not allowed to march on the main road. The demonstrators then broke up into groups and wended their way towards the station, to be met there by a number of unemployed from Battersea and a contingent of Indian Seamen who had come up specially from the Docks, just from the ships to demonstrate their opposition to Simon.

BYNG BOYS BREAK UP PROCESSION.

The road leading to the station Wilton Street was partly filled with spectators when the demonstrators intermingled with them. But as soon as the police saw Indians in the crowd some with flags concerted move was made to comb them out. All told there were about 500 mounted and foot police including detectives from the C.I.D. in plain clothes, and these rounded up the Indian comrades one by one, and escorted them to the other end of the street.

NATIONAL FLAG TORN.

The flags were forcibly stricken from their hands; the staves broken up and the flag torn up. The National Flag, was ripped up and the pieces strewn across the road. One or two protested vigorously but they were unceremoniously half dragged, half carried by the police and warned not to again appear near the station.

It was definitely an anti-Indian action carried on systematically by the police with the aid of the detectives who walked round and 'spotted' certain people who were then hurried away by uniformed police. No protest at the treatment was allowed, anyone saying a word was also hustled away. One Comrade happened to be standing with Saklatvala when a detective 'spotted' him and he nodded to about five policemen who came and asked him to move down the road. Saklatvala protested against the treatment meted out to the Indian comrades and enquired by whose orders he was being asked to move away. The police officer replied that he had had special orders. With that they escorted Saklatvala down the road, out of sight of the station.

BRITISH COMMUNISTS CARRY CONGRESS MESSAGE.

A number of British workers among whom were unemployed men and several members of the Communist party, undertook to distribute the leaflets prepared by the three bodies mentioned above, (the Indians having distributed a number before being shifted). These leaflets were headed, "Why India Rejects the Simon Commission" explaining the course of the Commission through India and the reception they received at the hands of the Indian people. The British workers began distributing but the 'cops' soon spotted this move and one by one they also were 'combed' out.

BOB LOVELL CAUGHT BY "COPS".

Suddenly Bob Lovell the Secretary of the International Class War Prisoners' Aid Society, was caught by the police and protesting was dragged away, not before he had got in several slogans, such as "Down with the Simon Commission", "To Hell with Imperialism", "Down with the Imperialist Government", "Independence for India", etc, etc. (He, along with N. A. Sayyal, Mahomed Dadoo, and A. C. Banerjee were subsequently hauled before the courts on the following Saturday charged with "insulting words and behaviour".)

WOMEN NOT SPARED.

Women were treated in the same way. One young girl was roughly taken by the police for distributing leaflets. Langmead, a member of the Workers' Legion was roughly treated and taken away. Bob Lovell was brutally kicked before eye-witnesses by the police and was unconscious for some time.

In the end, the time of the arrival, every Indian and British sympathiser had been combed out. The reception of Simon was prepared. "God's Seven Englishmen" and their retinue of 'Loyal' Indians were timed to come out but the still hostile crowd were apparent too dangerous. Despite the 'known' people having been removed the police were still afraid of a hostile demonstration. And, by 4-0 it was rumoured that the whole lot, Simon and his Committee had sneaked away by some other and less conspicuous route. They could not free even their own countrymen; their experience in India they were afraid would be repeated here in London; to be met by hostility and protests.

"SIMON FUNKS TO FACE LONDON CROWDS".

The whole affair was, instead of being a 'Royal Welcome', was a complete farce. (The "Sunday Worker" summed it up in a headline in their next issue as "Simon funks facing London Workers".

True there was a reception. Officials from the India Office, it is reported, met the Commission at the Station and gave them an official welcome; a few "Students" gave Simon a framed address, (it was stated in the "Times" that the President of the "Chief Punjab Association", Mr. S. Hamid Ullah, garlanded Simon, and Mr. Chaman Lall, the Hon. Secretary, read the address.)

The "Times" also states that after a cheer given by the reception Committee, "the members of the Commission then passed through the Royal waiting room to their cars, and drove out through cheering crowds". This needless to say is a deliberate lie; 'but' it is "The Times", the Government organ and therefore.....

The other papers gave space to the demonstration, spoke of the police attacks and also noted that at Folkestone "precautions were also taken at Folkestone Harbour.....only people with special passes were allowed on the quayside and on the platform of the Station".

PROTEST AGAINST MEERUT ARRESTS.

The "Sunday Worker", gave a fairly full report of the incident, giving in some detail the actual proceedings and finally winding up with a short list of workers' organisations who have sent in resolutions protesting against the arrests of the Indian Leaders who are now charged at Meerut.

On Saturday, the four Comrades arrested were brought to the court, charged with "using insulting words and insulting behaviour, likely to cause a breach of the peace". Lovell was further charged with "obstructing a police officer in the execution of his duty".

LOVELL'S "CRIME".

The "Empire News" in reporting the case states that, "a number of Indian Students were in court. When the defendants entered the Dock Lovell shook hands with each of the coloured students in turn."

The Defendants were remanded for a week, the three students in their own recognisances of 40s each and Lovell in one surety of £5.

On Monday another incident connected with the Simon Commission, was enacted at the House of Commons. A worker named Brown along with Sarah Burl, a clerk, went to the visitors gallery. Brown, while the House were dealing with some minor business, stood up in his seat and shouted "Down with the Simon Commission". Then over the railings fluttered a number of leaflets, on which were printed slogans; "Down with the Simon Commission", "British Imperialism murders Indian Workers", "Down with British Imperialist Persecutors", etc. The attendants along with policemen rushed to the gallery and forcibly removed both, but they were very unconcerned and sang "The Internationale" while being carried away.

BOMBS IN COMMONS.

The "Daily Mail" had a huge headline describing the incident as a "Bomb Scare in the House of Commons", and in the news column it stated that "in the middle of the shower (of leaflets) was the black object, which fell in the gallery in front ....for a furious moment the idea flashed into the minds of members that it was a bomb. It proved to be no more than a black canvas cover for the leaflets".

In fact it was a black flag, which was kept by some member as a souvenier of the occasion.

The Simon Commission has returned; it is due to report, but it can be assured that during this time there will be demonstrations against all these members who have visited India on the Commission, and a demand raised against their findings, especially against the Labour members on the Commission.

INDIAN WORKERS' MOVEMENT GETTING PUBLICITY.

Already in Limehouse, Major Attlee's Constituency the protest in growing and it is rumoured that the Communist Party are putting up one of the arrested Indian Leaders, as an anti-imperialist candidate against Sir John Simon. Indian matters are coming to the forefront in British working class politics and the Indian workers struggle is becoming known.

Bobs Lovell's "Crime" of Shaking Hands with Coloured Students

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS ON 25TH

BITTER OPPOSITION AGAINST SAKLATVALA.

SAK STRONG AND ADAMANT.

SILVER BULLETS IMMEDIATELY WANTED.

Send your mite immediately to:—
B. F. BHARUCHA,
63, Pedder Road,
BOMBAY.

Resolutions supporting SAKLATVALA's candidature be kindly sent, by Congress, Labour and Youth organizations to:—
M. DESAI,
Ranchhod-Bhawan
Girgaon, BOMBAY, (4)

NON-PAYMENT OF REVENUE

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD COLLECTOR'S NOTICE TO KHATEDARS

AHMEDABAD, May 17.

The Collector of Ahmedabad has issued the following notice to the villages of Daskroi and other talukas in the District:—

"It has come to the notice of the Collector that some Khatedars are not paying their land revenue according to the revised collection orders made after the frost in accordance with the orders of Government as announced in the Press.

The collector has carefully and sympathetically considered all objections and given relief wherever it was found that the damage by frost justified it. In cases where the annewari was close to the borderline he has even relaxed the rules and given the benefit of the doubt to the occupant.

He is also prepared to re-examine cases where it is possible that error has occurred, and to recommend to the Commissioner for relief any cases of hardship.

GROUND FOR OBJECTION.

He has endeavoured to ascertain the grounds for the objections and believes that they are principally.

(1) the crops have not been properly valued, and (2) individual khatas have not received due relief

On the first point he would say that every officer from the Collector Downwards spent much time in inspecting crops and discussed with and listened to villagers. The valuation has been made as justly and accurately as possible.

On the second point he would state that a very large number of khatedars have been given relief more than the village as a whole received.

He would state in conclusion that there has been sympathetic consideration given everywhere and would, now that the inquiry is complete, announce that the revenue as finally ordered should be paid up without further delay."—A. P.

AHMEDABAD LABOUR FOR BOMBAY MILLS

The Secretary of the Labour Union is taking energetic measures to prevent recruitment of local labour for the Bombay Mills with a view to break the strike there. He has called an emergent meeting of the Council of Representatives.—A. P.

APPRAISAL OF PERSIAN CROWN JEWELS

French Experts' Report

—:o:—

A PRICELESS TREASURE

TEHERAN, May 16.

The report of the French experts engaged in the appraisal of the crown jewels submitted by commission to the Cabinet for the Shah's consideration states that the bulk of the jewels consists of diamonds, brilliants, pearls and emeralds, the latter weighing approximately thirteen pounds the largest size of which is valued at 78,000 dollars and a string of pearls is valued at 100,000 dollars. The total value of the brilliants has not been determined as they contain the famous Dariai Noor (Sea of Light) which, in the experts' opnion, is beyond estimation.

U. P. GOVERNOR MOVED BY FAMINE CONDITIONS

—:o:—

Distributes Contents of His Pockets Among Labourers

LUCKNOW, May 17.

Sir Malcolm Hailey, Governor of the United Provinces arrived at Lucknow this afternoon after a tour of inspection of famine relief works in different places in Fyzabad Division. Accompanied by Mr. Walton, Commissioner, Fyzabad and Major Paterson, Private Secretary, the Governor visited among other places Balrampur, Ekona, Bahraich, Payagpur and Gonda. At almost every relief centre His Excellency distributed the contents to his pocket among the labourers. At the Payagpur relief works it was a sight to see him emptying not only his own pockets but also those of Mr. Walton and of Major Paterson for the benefit of the famine stricken people. Among others Raja Birendra Bikram Singh of Payagpur placed at his Excellency's disposal Rs. 5,000 to be spent in aid of the distressed.—A. P.

SENSATIONAL ARRESTS IN GREECE

—:o:—

Serious Charge Against Ex-President and Ex-Ministers

LONDON, May 16.

Athens.—Ex-President Pangalos and ex-Ministers Vogopoulos and General Nider have been arrested on a charge of speculating in foreign exchanges and concluding disadvantageous contracts during their administration three years ago.—Reuter.

ROUT OF REBELS

—:o:—

Canton Forces Capture Waichow

LONDON, May 17.

Hongkong.—According to Chinese official report from Canton, Cantonese forces have captured Waichow, and Kwangsi forces are falling back on Swatow.—Reuter.

GRAF ZEPPELIN FORCED TO RETREAT

—:o:—

HEADWIND AND BREAKDOWN OF ENGINES

LONDON, May 17.

Berlin.—A passenger of the Graf Zeppelin has wireless that owing to headwind and breakdown of two engines, the airship is only flying twenty miles per hour, but he hopes to reach Friedrichshafen to-night in it.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 17.

Berlin.— Graf Zeppelin has sent wireless message stating that she is eighty miles south of Rhone Delta, travelling slowly against a strong wind.—Reuter.

LAND REVENUE TROUBLE AT DASKROI

—:o:—

CONGRESS WORKER PAYS UNDER PROTEST

AHMEDABAD. May 17.

The Avalkarkun came this morning at the house Mr. Hariprasad Mehta, Secretary, Daskroi Taluka Congress Committee, for attachment. Mr. Mehta paid under protest Rs. 70 being half the land revenue due. The other half he refused to pay on the ground that Government should suspend half the land revenue this year.—A. P.

STERLING BILLS

—:o:—

Secretary of State to Issue 9 Months Bill For 6 Millions

QUESTION OF FOREIGN LOAN POSTPONED

SIMLA, May 17.

It is understood that the Secretary of State for India is issuing nine months Indian sterling bills for six million pounds to put Government in funds and would determine the need for a foreign loan later, after the results of the rupee loan, which is expected in the summer, are known. The bills are to be subscribed by tender.—A. P.

BANK OF ENGLAND TO RECEIVE TENDERS ON MAY 23

—:o:—

LONDON, May 17.

The issue of 6,000,000 pounds India sterling nine months' bills is announced. Tenders for the bills will be received by the Bank of England on May 23. The object is to provide funds for capital expenditure on railways and general purposes.—Reuter.

ISSUE OF 6 MILLION STERLING INDIA BILLS

London.—The issue of a six million sterling India sterling nine months bills is announced. Tenders for bills will be received by the Bank of England on May 23rd. The object is to provide funds for capital expenditure on railways and general purposes.—Reuter.

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